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An Argument.

As, one by one, along life's flinty way,
The hopes of youth fade in the heat and die
And of our prime the aspirations high
Remorseless circumstances crush and slay,
Then, "Courage," to our fainting hearts we say,
"Beyond this life the sunny uplands lie
Where these shall all be ours, again to try,
The bright ascent toward the perfect day."

Oh, land of the hereafter! can it be,
When to thy sacred keeping we commit
All our best treasures so confidingly,
Our dead, our hopes, our aspirations lit
With quenchless fire, that immortality
And thy fair plains are all a myth, a cheat

—*H. E. Starrett, in Good Company.*

Lessons on the Way.

Starting from the cradle
Toward the grave below,
Treading in the footprints
Made so long ago;
Do we note the landmarks
All along the way?
Do we stop to gather
Wisdom, day by day?

Do we see the rivers
Made of human tears?
Swelled by evil passions
Fed by craven tears?
If so, are we stronger
Battling with the foe?
Are we hourly growing
Wiser as we go?

Do we heed the breakers
With their sullen roar?
Do we see the timbers
Strewn along the shore?
Wrecks of human greatness
Foundered in a night—
Do we mind our rudder
Better for the sight?

Beacon lights are shining
From the hills and towers;
Angel voices calling
In the darkest hours!
Let us heed the warning,
All along the way—
Let us gather wisdom
While we watch and pray!

THE DAISY'S PROPHECY.

"Rich man, poor man, beggar-man, thief, doctor, lawyer—there Julia, my fate is at last decided. Three times the daisy has said I am to marry a lawyer; so let me hear no more about Luke Hartwell's well-stocked farm; or the significance of Squire Day's glances into our pew at church;" and Kate Morrison looked up into her elder sister's face and laughed merrily. Julia's annoyed expression was very amusing to her.

"You are so foolish, Kate," said Mrs. Bertram in a tone of vexation. "Not a day passes that you do not get some new freak into your head; and you are as persistent and stubborn in clinging to it as—as—"

"A mule," said Kate, as her sister hesitated for a comparison. "Don't be afraid of hurting my feelings, Julia; you know I am hardened to scoldings, and willing to confess that I do cling to an idea with tolerable firmness. But I always did believe in telling fortunes by the June daisies, and I am morally certain that I shall marry a lawyer. I shall wait for him if I am as gray as a badger when he comes along," and again Kate laughed, tossing her long curls with a determined motion of her small head.

"I don't know where you ever obtained such notions, Kate," said Julia, whose fair brow was still drawn with its vexed expression. "I am sure mother has taken the same pains in your bringing up as she did in mine, and tried to instill into your mind correct ideas of woman's duty. And yet, here you are twenty-three unmarried and unsettled. Why, I was engaged to Charles when I was only nineteen and married at twenty."

"But then you had such a good offer, Julia. There are not many men like Charles."

The wife's face wore a serene expression again as her sister paid this tribute to the manly excellence of the absent husband.

"But you seem so hard to suit, Kate," she argued; "I am sure Luke Hartwell is a very fine young man; do be a little civil to him; and there's Squire Day, who is as rich as a prince and owns the finest span of horses in the county."

"I wouldn't marry a man for the sake of his horses," said Kate, setting her lips firmly together.

"But you would learn to love him for himself after a time, Kate."

"I'm afraid it would be a very long time, Julia. The old scarecrow wears false teeth, a red wig, and has six cross red-headed, uninteresting children. I know I couldn't do my duty to them."

"But suppose mother should die, Kate? Luke Hartwell will have the farm at once, and you will be left penniless."

"I will teach the district school when that happens," said Kate, cheerily. "The squire is one of the trustees, and he would see that I got it if I was just the least bit pleasant to him."

"Very well," said Julia, now really flushed with anger. "Go your own way. The doctor said last week that mother was breaking up very fast indeed, and you will feel sorry for your obstinacy when you see Luke Hartwell in possession of this place."

"Oh, my lawyer will come along before that evil day comes," said Kate. "It is of no use to croak yourself hoarse, Julia. The daisy has spoken, and I have faith in its prophecy. I felt sure I was not doomed to be the wife of Luke Hartwell, or the second Mrs. Day."

The sisters had now crossed the meadow, where the little daisy had been ound by Kate, and were within the sweet old garden of Bower Farm. Julia went at once into the house, but Kate stood under an old, gnarled apple tree, and looked around her. Was this dear old place with its wealth of fruit and flowers to pass away from them, and become the property of Luke Hartwell? It seemed hard that at the mother's death it should not become the property of her daughters. The cottage was half-smothered in creeping roses, white and red, sweet honeysuckle and passion-flowers. Three old oak trees mounted guard in front, and at the back stretched out the old orchard, in which Julia and Kate had played in childhood. The commodious barn, the airy stable and the grass-grown farmyard were all dear to Kate's heart from long association with her life. The farm had belonged to Mr. Andrew Hartwell, an uncle of Luke's He had loved Mary Penrose, but she had given her heart and hand to Arthur Morrison, who had led her a sad life for twelve years and, dying, left her penniless. Andrew Hartwell had not married. He had remained an old bachelor for the sake of his early love, and when he found that she had been left forlorn and poor, with two little daughters, the younger only a year old, he installed her at once on Bower Farm, and at his death left it to her for life; then it was to revert to Luke, Andrew's brother's child This decree was only just; yet it seemed hard to Kate, who had lived here twenty-two years and loved every stick and stone on the place. She it was who managed the dairy and poultry-yard; who hired men to farm the land and made money enough to support herself and mother comfortably. Mrs. Morrison's days of activity were long past. She had managed the farm with great executive ability until rheumatism crippled and confined her to an easy chair, and the farm had gone into Kate's willing hands. Julia, who was elder by nine years, had grown up and married; but every summer saw her at Bower Farm with her two children. She found it both convenient and economical to pay her mother and sister a long visit during the hot weather.

Kate's happy disposition made her a general favorite in the neighborhood, but in spite of much attention from the sterner sex she was still single, which Julia seemed to think a disgrace to herself and family. But Kate only laughed at her arguments and snubbed Luke Hartwell on every occasion, and was deaf to the compliments of Squire Day, who had singled her out as the one best fitted to minister to the wants, and undertake the education of his six auburn-headed olive branches.

The month of June was fast passing away, and the roses were blooming more luxuriantly than ever, and sending their fragrance into the kitchen where Kate was kneading bread, when Luke Hartwell came over the meadow with shambling gait, determined to try his fate, and "win or lose it all."

Kate's sleeves were rolled up to her shoulders, and her arms were white with flour, but she was not at all embarrassed by Luke's appearance.

"Good afternoon," she said, shaking back the curls which were drooping over her face, "will you stay out here, Luke, or shall I call Julia to take you into the parlor? It's none too cool out here."

"I came to see you, Kate, and I don't mind the heat."

"Well, sit down and make yourself as comfortable as you can. I am too busy too talk, but I can listen well enough."

But now Luke did not know how to begin his tale of love. He had prepared a neat speech in his mind as he walked over the meadow, but every vestige of it had flown from his memory at the first sight of Kate. He therefore twisted his fingers backward and forward in an awkward manner, moved his chair half a dozen times, and coughed repeatedly before he could summon courage to speak.

"Kate," he said at length, with a kind of choked gasp, "I've been intending to come over here for some time back."

"I believe you were here only yesterday," replied Kate, coldly. "Oh, was I?" stammered Luke, "but I've come for a different purpose to-day."

"You came to ask the address of that man I had to cut wheat for last year, I believe."

"Yes, I wrote to him yesterday. But, Kate, don't bluff me off so; I've come to ask you to accept Bower Farm as your own," and he blushed crimson as he made what he thought a neat speech.

"Very kind of you, Luke, I'm sure; but it isn't yours yet, so I don't see how I can accept it from you."

"I see you won't understand me, Kate; and I'd better be plain in my speech. I have had a liking for you for a good many years, and I believe I'd make as good a husband as you would find in the county."

Kate made no reply, and the drooping curls concealed her laughing face. Encouraged by her silence, Luke proceeded:

"You shall dress equal to any woman round here, and I'll make you a present of that colt I'm breaking. You know I ain't poor, and you shall live as well as anybody in these parts."

"I'm sorry to disappoint you, Luke; but I don't care to marry you. Please don't begin to argue, for it would answer no purpose."

"I made sure you would have me, Kate. But I'll wait, and try again after a spell—"

"No, it would be useless to try again," interrupted Kate. "The fact is, Luke, I am going to marry a lawyer," she added, with a pucker of her rosy lips at Luke's unconcealed amazement at hearing the information.

"A lawyer!" he exclaime "Well, that does beat all! And I never even knew you were receiving 'tentions from anybody but me and the squire. I s'pose you wouldn't tell his name, Kate?"

"No!" said Kate, "You'll know it in time."

Luke bade her "good afternoon" and went out, meeting Mrs. Bertram in the garden.

"I took your advice," he said, stopping in the path, "and asked her to marry me; but she says she's going to marry some lawyer," and without waiting for a reply, walked rapidly away, his heart sore with chagrin and disappointment.

Julia went into the kitchen and "spoke her mind" to Kate very freely. To throw away a chance of keeping Bower Farm in the family, was, in her opinion, really criminal.

"You are crazy, Kate. Haven't I warned you over and over that you will be left penniless, old and faded at mother's death? You will be an old maid, no one will have you then, and—oh good heavens, what do you expect—"

"I expect my lawyer," coolly answered Kate, patting the smooth loaves of bread in the pan.

"That is the craziest notion of all. I gave you credit for more common-sense, Kate, than to believe in such trash. It is really too ridiculous to talk about."

"Then don't talk about it," said Kate. "I am not anxious to hear your eloquent harangues on my poor little daisy's prophecy."

"But you can't mean that you will throw away good chances for the sake of a silly notion."

"I mean that I will wait for my lawyer," said Kate, still smiling.

"How you cling to that idea! I've no patience with you at all. If Luke had been a lawyer, would you have married him? Come, let's see how much you really think of that idea."

"I didn't say I'd have any lawyer," answered Kate. "I mean to choose my lawyer. I pulled every leaf off the daisy, and it left the last one a lawyer; so a lawyer it will be; and I mean to wait for my lawyer until my lawyer comes."

"Horrors!" cried Julia, "don't use that detestable word again. I am utterly sick of it. I hope I'll never more see one of the profession."

Kate laughed out loud as her sister fled to the parlor, worsted in the battle.

The first week of July came, and one fine day when the sun was sinking in the west, Squire Day drove up to the front gate of Bower Farm, hitched his horses—they were certainly handsome creatures—and entering the house asked to see Miss Kate. Julia saw the arrival, and leaning over the railing at the head of the stairs, heard the question. She knew at once what was meant by it; she knew on what errand the portly squire had come, and she prayed that Kate would not throw away this second chance of settling herself advantageously. Squire Day was able to buy Bower Farm three times over and twenty more like it, as far as money was concerned.

Kate went into the parlor without even a glance in the glass to see if her appearance would be apt to please her elderly lover. She knew as soon as she saw the shiny appearance of his boots, the new suit of broadcloth he wore, and the general aspect of the whole man, that he had come to ask her a very important question. And she was not mistaken. In a brief but impressive manner Squire Day offered her his name and heart.

Julia kept her head out of the window until the squire came forth. She had a good view of him, and knew by his dejected aspect that he had been refused. This was a little too much! Kate deserved a serious reprimand now; and, prepared to deliver it, Julia ran down stairs and met her sister in the hall.

"So you've rejected the squire," were Mrs. Bertram's first words. "Well, you've taken your own stubborn, foolish course, Kate Morrison, and you'll have only yourself to thank when you are an old maid with your pretty looks all gone."

"I won't spend much time thanking myself," said Kate. "I will buy a bottle of 'Bloom of Youth,' and paint my cheeks, and go to work at the district school."

"Kate; you may laugh now; but you won't laugh so much ten years from now. Squire Day is so rich, and those lovely horses—"

"And lovely red-headed children," interrupted Kate.

"What matters the color of their hair. The squire is rich, and loves you, and would give you an elegant home. Good heavens! what do you expect?"

"I expect my lawyer," was the laughing answer.

Kate! I told you never to mention that word again. I have no patience with such folly. You refuse Luke Hartwell; you refuse Squire Day. Do you think a prince is coming to woo you? What can you be waiting for?

"Waiting for my lawyer," answered Kate, and Julia went out, slamming the door behind her in a manner that spoke volumes.

A few days after the squire's call, Kate received an invitation from an old school-mate who lived in a town a dozen miles from Bower Farm to pay her a visit. Julia consented to manage the farm affairs for a week, and so Kate went off for a holiday, and was gone ten days.

"I have news for you Kate," said Julia, as they sat at the tea-table the evening of Kate's return home. "Your lawyer has actually come at last."

"I knew he would come sooner or later," said Kate.

"Well, he is here; or rather, is staying at the Farmers' Rest in the village."

"Who is he?" asked Kate, with an appearance of interest.

"A Mr. Alfred Pendexter from the city. He is to be here a couple of months. It seems he knows Charles quite well, and came out here the evening of the day you left to call on me. He is full of fun, and you will be sure to like him."

Kate did like him. He, too, was very evidently pleased with Kate. He was tall, handsome, and a thorough gentleman, and a favorite everywhere. He came often to Bower Farm, and when the fall was throwing her brown mantle over the earth, he told Kate that he had learned to love her, and asked her to be his wife. She gave him a different answer from that she had given Squire Day and Luke Hartwell.

"Now, Julia, I told you I should marry a lawyer," said Kate, when she announced her engagement to her elder sister.

"Well, I am very glad you have found him. I didn't believe you would, but I wish you much joy and a speedy wedding."

"He is to return to his law office next week," replied Kate. "But in December he is to come and take me away. I shall believe more firmly than ever in daisy fortune-telling after this, and shall never forget to pick one every June."

In December Kate was married, and her dress was trimmed with daisies—artificial, of course—and a bunch of the pretty white and gold flowers was at her throat. Mr. Pendexter smiled as he saw them, for of course Kate had told him of how she had decided her fortune.

They went at once to the pretty home in the city which the young husband had made ready for his bride, and over the quiet elegance which Kate went into ecstacies.

One morning, when they were fairly settled in their new home, Kate told Alfred that she wanted to walk down town with him to see his law-office.

"You won't find many books there, Kate. I have ledgers by the dozen, but nothing appertaining to the law. You can see all the grain and hay you want, though."

"Why, Alfred, what do you mean?" asked Kate, pale with surprise.

"That I am not a lawyer, my dear, but a commission merchant. Let me explain this mystery: I went to the 'Farmers' Rest' to stay a couple of months, and indulge myself in hunting and fishing. I called on your sister, and she told me all about you, and your fancy concerning the lawyer. With no thought of ever becoming more than a friend to you, I proposed passing myelf off as a lawyer, wearied of the courts, and in search of rest. After I learned to love you I would have told you my real occupation, but Julia begged me not to do so, saying that you were too full of notions for me to risk it. I did not believe that, dear; but since it was a harmless deception, I consented to keep it up until after I had married you. Perhaps I had a faint idea of being a second Lord Burleigh. Do you feel very sorry I hoaxed you, Kate?"

"No; I don't care at all. I love you now, so it makes no difference to me what your business is."

"But you will never again believe in daisies?" he laughed.

"Indeed I shall, she cried, with energy. "How could the poor little daisy tell if I was to have a bogus or a genuine lawyer?"—*Florence H. Birney, in Domestic Monthly.*

Co-operative Stores.

It will be strange if the visit of Mr. George Jacob Holyoke to this country does not result in the establishment here of a system of co-operative stores for the working classes, such as he has been so largely instrumental in founding and carrying forward to s uccess in Great Britain. His addresses set forth so clearly the manner of conducting these stores, and describe so well the benefits they have conferred upon the poorer classes, that public attention on this side of the Atlantic will be certain to be directed to the system, and some effort to introduce it in our principal cities will naturally follow. The Rochdale plan has demonstrated its value by an experience of twenty years, that hundreds of stores are working under it to-day, and that they have accumulated millions of capital and divided other millions of profits among their members, while furnishing pure food at the ruling market rates, challenges attention; and the connected fact that the system is the outgrowth of the intelligence, business talent and integrity of the laboring classes, and is not a gift to them from men who have no need of its advantages, must create surprise and admiration. We had heard in this country a great deal of these Rochdale stores before, but here comes the man who has spent a large share of a lifetime devoted to philanthrophy in working out the theory and practice upon which their success has been based, and who now gives us the assurance that the theory is sound and its practical application feasible and beneficial. The words of such men will have a vital interest for the American workingman. He shows them that it is possible while purchasing needed supplies for their families to be constantly saving money in the direct ratio of their purchases; so that at the end of the year that they may have fifty or a hundred dollars laid by at interest where they now have nothing. He shows, too, that by the joint effort of many co-operative stores a purchasing agency may be created, commanding the services of the best buying talent, procuring goods of the best quality in the best market, and insuring to the consumer, no matter how small his purchase may be, immunity from fraud and adulteration. The co-operative store, as described by Mr. Holyoake, is a guarantee of good weight, honest measure and genuine qualilty, and is at the same time a savings bank in which the profits on the articles sold accumulate for the benefit of the purchasers.

Co-operative stores are not wholly unknown in the United States. A few years ago a number were set up in the cities and large towns of the Eastern and Middle States, but most of them came to grief. In many cases they were speculations under the guise of philanthropy; in others they were badly managed. If we are not mistaken, they were all founded on the principal, which has been abandoned as a failure in England, of selling close down to the cost price, and thus underselling the regular shops. They maintained no general purchasing agency, and could give their customers no better opportunity for getting articles free from adulteration, than could the other retail concerns. Their failure is no argument against the introduction of the system which has succeeded so well in England. These who are disposed to make the attempt should realize, however, that there is no magic in the name co-operative which will make unskilfulness and shiftlessness succeed, and should understand that business sagacity and strict integrity are essential features of the Rochdale plan.—*New York Tribune.*

Matching a Pattern.

One of the fascinating young men in an uptown dry goods store is in trouble. It is the custom in the establishment from which he has just been dismissed to discharge a man who fails to sell to one of three successive customers. "Swapping" is the expressive technical term by which this failure is known in the dry goods business. The rule is not universal, but it is by no means exceptional in dry goods stores. However unjust it may be, it has a wonderfully stimulating effect on the elegant young men amenable to it, and when they cannot sell goods it is a safe inference that the customer is either supernaturally obdurate, impecunious or miserly. The young man referred to had "first call" one Friday morning; this is the first customer who entered the store was, by the rule of rotation, his exclusive victim. Next morning this privilege would fall to the lot of some other clerk and so on to the end of the list. The first customer "swapped" him, and then went out without investing a cent. The second was in an equally unpropitious state of mind, and retired without effecting a purchase. On the decision of the third hung his fate. His ample cheek blanched as she darkened the doorway, for a more unlikely purchaser could with difficulty have been found. An old striped shawl was thrown carelessly over her shoulders, and partially concealed a roll of calico, which the palpitory heart of the clerk instinctively felt that she came to have matched. Now if there is anything in the dry goods business more harrowing than another it is to match goods. The exact shade and texture has to be found, and last but not least, the price must correspond. A feeling of sickening despair permeated the heaving breast of the unfortunate clerk as he asked: "Well, ma'am?" She laid down five yards and a half of calico of an eccentric pattern, and intimated that the success of a great dressmaking enterprise hinged on her fortune in finding another yard and a half of the same material. The eyes of six expectant clerks were upon the doomed man. He felt that the crisis of his peril had come. With an appearance of calmness that belied the turmoil of his feelings, he dived under the counter and handed out endless rolls of calico, varying from the radiant strawberry and moss-rose-marked to the soberest gray. But he came not within thirteen supplementary colors of the required pattern. He burrowed in the cavernous depths of lower shelves, and ransacked upper ones from the top round of a giddy step-ladder, but he found it not. An hour and a half had gone by, and his stock was nearly exhausted. The proprietor of the store and the bookkeeper and porter had come to witness his death-struggle. Six times had the wearied lady started for the door, and six times had he called her back and resumed his frenzied search. The last calico was unrolled and he was about to drop his hat and gracefully step down and out, when a happy thought struck him. "Excuse me, madam," said he, "there's one piece I overlooked. Let me see that goods," and he took her bundle, and diving under the counter, hacked off a yard and a half with the energy and promptness of rekindled hope. "Here 'tis, madam; exactly what you required," said he confidently, spreading out the purloined goods. She looked at it attentively for five minutes. "It does look like the pattern," said she, "but still I think it's not what I want. It's a good deal coarser than mine. If I can't get anything nearer to the pattern I'll come back and take it. Good morning." She did come back in an hour, but not to buy the goods. He tried to dodge behind the counter, but, with the keen-sightedness of womanly revenge, she spotted him, and he was ignominiously hauled out and arraigned before his employer. The worst of it was, that the latter, in view of the unprofitable energy shown in his attempt to effect a sale, had concluded not to discharge him. With the evidence of his guilt unmistakably, however, it would be fatal to the discipline of the house to keep him, and he was promptly dismissed. Until the old lady succeeds in getting a warrant for his arrest, his name is charitably suppressed.—*Exchange.*

An Incident in the Life of a Millionaire.

The following story of Jacob Ridgway, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, who died many years ago, leaving a fortune of five or six million dollars, is taken from an article in the *International Review*:

"Mr. Ridgway," said a young man with whom the millionaire was conversing, "you are more to be envied than any gentleman I know." "Why so," responded Mr. Ridgway; "I am not aware of any cause for which I should be particularly envied." "What, sir!" exclaimed the young man in astonishment; "why, you are a millionaire. Think of the thousands your income brings you every month." "Well, what of that?" replied Mr. Ridgway. "All I get out of it is my victuals and clothes, and I cannot eat more than one man's allowance or wear more than one suit at a time. Pray, cannot you do as much?" "Ah! but," said the youth, "think of the hundreds of fine houses you own, and the rentals they bring you." "What better am I off for that?" replied the rich man; "I can only live in one house at a time. As for the money I receive for rents, why, I can't eat it or wear it. I can only use it to buy other houses for other people to live in; they are the beneficiaries, not I." "But you can buy splendid furniture, and costly pictures, fine carriages and horses; in fact, anything you desire." "And after I have bought them?" responded Mr Ridgway, "what then? I can only look at the furniture and pictures, and the poorest man who is not blind can do the same. I can ride no easier in a fine carriage than you can in an omnibus for five cents, without the trouble of attending to drivers, footmen and hostlers; and as to anything I desire, I can tell you, young man, that the less we desire in this world the happier we shall be. All my wealth cannot buy me a single day more of life; cannot buy back my youth; cannot procure me power to keep afar off the hour of death; and then what will all avail, when, in a few short years at most, I lie down in the grave and leave it all, forever. Young man you have no cause to envy me."

The Last Fight of the Huascar.

Few chronicles of modern warfare surpass the story of the battle of the iron-clad Huascar, of the Peruvian navy, with several Chilian vessels, for its exhibition of desperate gallantry. From the first the Peruvian was hopelessly overmatched, but he fought to the last gasp. Early in the combat the ship was so crippled in her steering gear as to become unmanageable, and as she thus floated at the mercy of the waves the Chilians easily kept on the safe side of her, and with their enormous weight of metal simply hammered her to pieces. And those on board the doomed ship, officers and men, went through their part of the performance with a heroism that could not be surpassed in any navy. Indeed, the maritime nations who are fondest of referring to the desperate stories of their naval history might be proud to add to their records a tale like that of the Huascar. Spaniards, and, least of all, South American Spaniards, have not been regarded as the sort of men likely to fight in this way on the sea; but it will not take many fights like this to establish their fame. There are some names in the report, however, such as Grau and MacMahon, which seem to imply that all the heroes were not men of pure Spanish blood.—*New York Herald.*

Won't the combing man be a barber? —*Griswold.*

THE MAN OF MANY CATS.

A Strange Romance Stumbled Upon by a Party of Hunters.

A party of hunters while in search of game lately in the Santa Cruz hills, came upon a rude hut in a small clearing, about six miles from Patchen, and nearly the same distance from the Santa Cruz stage road. Impelled by curiosity they approached the structure and finding the door wide open went in. Imagine their surprise and wonder at discovering as the sole inmate of the room (there was but one) what must have been originally intended for a man. The creature was but partially clothed, the body from the waist upward and from the knees downward being entirely naked. His hair was long and matted, and his face, bronzed from exposure, and seamed and scarred from conflicts with wild beasts or enemies of his own race, presented an appearance that startled the beholders. Their consternation was not lessened when they beheld his eyes, which protruding from their sockets, glared like those of a wild man. His arms, breast and legs were covered with long coarse hair. For a moment they gazed and then were about to depart with celerity, when the man beckoned for them to remain, at the same time muttering in some unintelligible jargon. The hunters, not without trepidation, took seats on a huge log, the only furniture in the room. Casting their eyes about they were still more astonished at what before had appeared to be a black mass of something around and about the presumed owner of this habitation. They saw at least fifty cats, all black and of all sizes; some as large and as fierce and as wild looking as a wild cat. Some of the larger started for the visitors with spines erect, when the man gave a peculiar whistle and all immediately clustered around him again. Wondering what was to come next, the hunters maintained, for some time, a perfect silence. Then one of them spoke up and asked the man how far it was to Patchen, but no answer came. Other questions were asked, but the man only looked at them with a puzzled stare. All at once he leaped to his feet, gave a yell that nearly curdled the blood of the listeners, and bounded out of doors. The cats followed and the hunters saw them scampering away over the clearing into the brush and out of sight. After remaining for some time in the room, the hunters, noticing a small box in one corner, took it up, opened it, and found therein several sheets of writing paper, old and faded and with writing hardly legible. After considerable effort they managed to read it and were rewarded with a strange narrative, which explained what they desired to know concerning the strange occupant of the hut. The paper was dated Isle of Jamaica, 1871, and stated that the writer's name was R. E. Venta; that he had been five years a steward on a plantation; that two years before he had married a beautiful creole, who had proven untrue to him, and that he had stabbed her to death with the dagger which she aimed at his breast when he reproached her. The narrative concluded thus: "Then I must have been mad, for a week afterward I found myself miles away, in the forest; I feel that I must leave, must go somewhere, anywhere and hide myself. My brain troubles me and I am afraid I shall soon go mad, I will write this and keep it with me, the time may come when I will give it to the world." The presumption was that Venta came to California and wandering to the lonely clearing in the Santa Cruz hills, erected the hut and lived there alone. The hunters remained until dusk, hoping to meet the strange object again, but he did not come. The next day they came again, but the man was still absent. He probably has never returned to the spot!—*San Jose (Cal.) Herald.*

Gathering Gold on the Sea Shore.

The mining of gold on the ocean beach has always been one of the leading productive industries of Curry county. These mines have been found to pay from the Coquille south to some distance below the mouth of Rogue river, and a large number of these claims are good property. Dennis Cunliff not long since sold some claims of this kind near Ellensburg for $2,000, and much higher figures have been offered for some of the other beach mines in that vicinity, says the *Coast Mail*. Among those may be mentioned the Ophir beach mine, a deposit of black sand on and near the beach about five miles north of Rogue river. Mr. Will Huntly, the present owner, has constructed dykes, etc., that supply water all the year for working the beach below high water mark. It pays from $3 to $10 per day, and sometimes more, to the hand—owing to the freaks of Neptune in throwing up the sand. The bluff mine is twenty-five feet above tide and is an old beach in which there is a stratum of sand from ten to twenty feet thick, that assays from $1 to $50 to the cubic yard. Experts who have examined black sand, pronounce this the richest they have seen in Oregon and California. There is from thirty to forty feet of gray sand above the lead, forming a bluff of from seventy-five to one hundred feet above tide. During the winter season Mr. Huntly runs one hydraulic under forty feet pressure, using fifty inches of water five or six months in the year, doing all the work himself, and realizes from $5 to an ounce a day. If some enterprising Yankee were to take hold of this mine and construct a ditch from Euchre creek, a distance of ten miles, it would afford 200 inches of water all the year.—*Portland (Oregan) Bee.*

The Boy-Fishes of Kentucky.

Two of the most marvelous specimens of the *genus homo* have been discovered in Morgan county, Ky. There are two boys named James and Henry Elam, aged respectively eight and twelve years. These boys talk rationally, are ordinarily intelligent, but are peculiar in having no hair on their bodies and heads. Their skin is covered with heavy scales like fish. At the elbow, knees and foot joints the skin is very thick, resembling the skin of an alligator. They never perspire, but turn bright blue when they get heated. They take to water as naturally as fish, but, strange to say, can't swim. They dive and crawl along the bottom with great activity and delight. They cannot walk bare-footed, their feet cracking open, and have to wear shoes all the time Their eyes are large and round, not almond-shaped, and the lids are very red. They never wink, and sleep with their eyes wide open, and are always in motion when asleep. Their features are said to be very good and regular. They have to keep their bodies greased when not in the water. When the body becomes dry the skin cracks open. Their heads are covered with scales in lieu of hair. The boys handle snakes with impunity and delight, frequently quarreling over a single reptile, but satisfied when each has one, and snakes have no antipathy to them, but follow them like a dog does his master. The mother of these monstrosities has borne eight children. The eldest, a daughter of sixteen, is beautiful of form and features, and the other children are not at all peculiar. She cannot account for nature's freak in these cases.—*Mt. Sterling Democrat.*

The new machine for the manufacture of paper boxes, which threatens to revolutionize the important Birmingham trade, has just been introduced by a company in Cleveland, Ohio. A single machine is capable of producing 15,000 complete boxes a day.

A colt is usually badly beaten before he is well broken. With an egg it is different. It has to be broken before it is beaten.

Cattle Raising on the Western Plains.

Nature provides very luxuriant grasses, that sustain all kinds of stock all the year, and in ten thousand instances, every year provides them with a robe of fat during the cool summers and dry falls, that far exceeds the fattening of the same stock with corn, as practiced by the average Western farmer during all his damp fall, and damp, bleak winter months.

Most cattle grown on the plains are, or originally were, driven on the trail from Texas. The great southern starting point of this trail is San Antonia. It runs northward to Dodge City, Kansas. The northern terminus is Ogallala, Neb. About 185,000 cattle were driven on this trail from Texas to Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, this year. This is considered a small drive. Last year about 240,000 were driven.

Thousands of ponies and sheep are also driven through on this trail. Tens of thousands of stock are headed for Denver, Greeley, Cheyenne, Julesburg, and intermediate points, and there sold to ranchers; but the majority are grazed by the drivers near Dodge City or Ogallala, so that capitalists or ranchers can come to these points by rail, and buy stock with which to start ranches.

The history of one Texan heifer will give the reader the history of the handling of the hundred thousand that roam over plain and valley. She is not close-herded as are cattle in England, France, Germany and some parts of the prairie country of our Western States; but she is bought from a Texas driver by a rancher, who takes her to his range. This range is bounded by imaginary lines, except in some instances in which it is bounded by a stream, gulch, or mountain side. The rancher keeps cow-boys riding along the imaginary bounderies of his range most of the time, and keeps the heifer within bounds of this range, which is say five, ten, or forty miles square. But it makes little difference if she gets over the bounds of her owner's range, on the range of a neighboring rancher; or even if she wanders a hundred miles away, it matters but little. She has her owner's brand burned deep into her hide, and most cow-boys know this brand. The ranchers are bound together in stock associations, and through the rules of this association, about twice a year make what they term a general round up, or gathering together of one another's cattle.

The cow-boys move out under strict orders as pioneers used to in making circular wolf-hunts. Every hill and vale is traversed. This takes about two months, in which time the cow-boys have to camp out. By this means every one's cattle are gathered together, and the heifer that wandered one hundred miles from her range, is brought home again When she is three years old she drops a calf. It is brought home with the heifer and branded, and it is not touched again if a steer, till it is four years old, when it is put aboard cars and sent to market; if it be a heifer calf, it remains on the range with its dam so long as it produces a calf each year. Her main disturbance is only when she is brought home to her own range and her calf branded. She may go on in this way for twenty years; but should she be so ungrateful to her owner as to fail to produce a calf in spring, then she gets very fat by summer or fall, and is put aboard cars and sent to market.

Reliable estimates place the number of fat cattle that will be gathered this year from ranges on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, from Greene river east to Plum Creek, Neb., at from 100,000 to 120,000 head. The same line of railroads shipped over 80,000 head last year.—*E. B. Howard, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

How Silver Ore is Sold at Leadville.

The business of buying and selling ores in a camp like this, when the output of the mines is so immense and the value in dollars so great, has been reduced to a science, and is by no means, as many have supposed, dependent upon the fair dealing and honesty of the mill men who generally are the purchasers. The large mining corporations and wealthy individual owners of productive properties have their own assayers, as well as their own scales at the mines. So far as practicable, similar ores from the different pay streaks are piled together for shipment, under the distinguishing titles of hard carbonates, iron dark sand, gray sand, and many other varieties. The assayer makes frequent assays for the purposeof keeping a general knowledge of these separate kinds of ore, yet such assays are not the basis upon which scales are made, owing to the fact that such samples may be either too high or too low for the bulk of such lots, and the correct sampling works of reserving so many pounds at regular intervals out of a given weight of ore as it is being crushed. This system gives approximately the true value of the bulk of ore to ascertain which is equally to the interest of the buyer and seller. Samples from these bulk samples are assayed by the mill men and by the owners, and if the ounces closely tally, the price to be paid is arrived at. If too great variations occur the assays are made over again until they do agree. The owner of ore, knowing the cost of milling and marketing ore, is as well able to determine what the mill men can afford to pay as the mill man himself, and thus there is full and complete satisfaction and confidence existing between the sellers and buyers of ore in this camp. The weight of each ton of ore is made to tally almost to a pound by allowing for the light waste in hauling, and it is very seldom that disputes arise on this point.—*Leadville Reveille.*

How Animals Get Home.

Many domestic animals show a true homing faculty, and often in a degree which excites our surprise. One of the most remarkable cases I knew was that of two of the mules of a pack-train which, plainly by concerted action, left our camp one morning without cause or provocation. We were in southwestern Wyoming, about seventy-five miles northwest of Rawlins station, where we had begun our march. Our course, however, had been an exceedingly roundabout one, including a great deal of very bad country, where no road or trail existed. These mules made no attempt to trace it back, but struck straight across the country. They were chased many miles, and showed not the least hesitancy in choosing their way, keeping straight on across the rolling plain, with a haste which seems not to have been diminished until Rawlins was almost reached, when they were caught by some prospectors. For weeks they had to be carefully hobbled to prevent a repetition of the experiment.

How did these animals know the direction with such certainty? Mules frequently follow a very obscure trail backward for many miles, and, even more than horses, may be trusted to find the way home in the dark; but this is only when they have been over the road before, and is quite as fully due to their superior eyesight as to their strong sense of locality. I have also seen mules following the trail of a pack-train a few hours in advance, almost wholly by scenting; but the two runaways above had no other conceivable help in laying their course than some distant mountain-tops north and east of (and hence behind) them, and to profit by these would have required a sort of mental triangulation.—*Scribner.*

A new occupation for the young men who are filling up Western Texas, seeking their fortunes, is to start "goose ranches." One ranch has 3,000 geese, whose feathers are plucked every two months. Each goose averages a pound and a half a year, the feathers being worth fifty cents a pound.

The Population of Africa.

We cannot hope for many years yet to have anything like accurate statistics on the population of Africa. Several regions, the population of which is certainly great, will probably long escape anything like a thorough examination. There are, for example, in the regions of the great lakes, countries quite as thickly peopled as many of the States of Europe. Stanley tells us of countries of relatively small extent, and which yet possess millions of inhabitants. When we shall have succeeded in making an approximate census of all the populations, we shall probably reach a figure considerably higher than the present estimate. Some authorities accord to Africa not more than 100,000,000 inhabitants; others still less. German geographers suppose that Africa contains somewhat more than 200,000,000 inhabitants; the latest English publications estimate the population at 186,000,000, which, for an area of 11,500,000 square miles, gives an average of sixteen inhabitants per square mile, or a specific population eleven and a half times less than that of France. Africa, which has fifty-seven times the area of France, has probably scarcely eight times the population. The suppression of the slave trade and the influence of European civilization may lead to an increase of population very rapid and very great. It should be observed that the approximate figure of the specific population, applied to the whole of the African continent, will not give a just idea of the compact character of the population of the interior. According to Behna, the negro regions are by far the most populous parts of the continent. If the populations are sparse in the desert parts, they are very dense in other regions. Thus, in the Soudan the population is estimated at 80,000,000, or about fifty-three per square mile; the town of Bida, on the Niger, has a population of 80,000 inhabitants. The population of East Africa is estimated at 30,000,000, and that of Equatorial Africa at 40,000,000. One of the latest authorities divides the population of Africa as follows among the great families into which ethnologists have divided the peoples: Negroes, 130,000,000; Hamites, 20,000,000; Bantus, 13,000,000; Fulahs, 8,000,000; Nubians, 1,500,000; Hottentots, 50,000. This would give a total population of 172,550,000. These figures are, of course, only approximate, and may be much modified by new and more precise information. The Bantus, for example, who, according to F. M. Muller, form at least one-quarter of the population of Africa, might be found to number 50,000,000. These data we take from a paper by M. A. Rabaud, in the *Bulletin* of the Marseilles Geographical Society.—*London Times.*

The Step-Ladder.

It is very probable that in the ages preceding the step-ladder it was a common practice for the housewife who wished to take down the curtains to place a chair on the center-table and then to mount from one to the other. It is claimed that we have here the true origin of the step-ladder. Like the table, it is quadrupedal, and the germs of its steps are contained in the two steps which are formed when a chair is superimposed upon the table. Comparative anatomy, as well as hypothetical history, supports the theory that the step-ladder springs from the union of the chair and the table, although it must be confessed that it does not throw any light on the origin of the hinges, which form one of the leading characteristics of the step-ladder.

In spite of its inoffensive look, it delights to do all the injury in its power. It uses its hinged forelegs with which to inflict painful and dangerous kicks. In the spring and autumn, when curtains are taken down and picture frames are dusted, the surface of the ladies of the household is to a large extent black and blue with the bruises thus inflicted. The step-ladder, with atrocious cunning, often lies down at night in the upper or lower hall, to wait for casual victims. The man who gets up at night with a view either to cats or robbers, and walks within the clutches of a step-ladder stretched at full length on the floor, is generally an unrecognizable mass of bruises, broken glass, and spilled kerosine by the time that help comes to release him. Men have been known to tangle themselves up so inextricably with a prone and vicious step-ladder that they have continued to fall over it for hours at a time. Among the whole family of domestic furniture, there is none that compares in subtle malignity with the treacherous and cruel step-ladder.

That the step-ladder will roam vast distances if left unfastened during either day or night, every one is aware. No matter where it may be left it will never be found in the same place unless it has been securely fastened. Many a man has left a step-ladder in the front parlor when summoned to cease hanging pictures and to come to dinner, but almost invariably he has found that ladder either in the attic or down in the cellar when the dinner has come to an end. Step-ladders left incautiously on the front steps of New York houses have been known to wander from house to house throughout the entire block, and there is one step-ladder in East Twenty-second street which is so well known to the police that it has been seized and carried to the station house as a vagrant at least a dozen times during the last ten years.

Rhymes, Funeral and Hymeneal.

It has long been the funeral custom among a certain class of society in New York to append a poetic tag to the news paper announcement of the death of a relative. The verse is not, as a rule, very good; but the sentiment is sincere and the intention respectable. Here is an example culled from the columns of the New York *Herald*. After recording the death of Isaac Florence, a child aged three years and eight months, the bereaved parents add two verses, of which we quote the second:

Fold away those little clothes,
That our Florence used to wear;
He's no more on earth to need them,
He has climbed the golden stair.

Underneath is gravely written by way of postscript, "He has gone to meet his grandmother." There is a pathos underlying these rude rhymes which shields them from criticism. But we cannot observe without protest a nascent practice of invoking the family muse on the occasion of weddings. It has come to pass, notably in Michigan, that no wedding is complete without a poetic address from the parents, which is appended to the customary newspaper announcement of the ceremony. To quote one example from a score: Mr. Oliver Hill, of Davisbugh, marries Miss Mira Lyon, of Medina. The event is announced in due form in the local papers, with the addition of the following verse:

Oliver, you have from her childhood's home our prize taken;
May she by you be ne'er forsaken,
And may her love to you prove always true and unshaken.

It must be admitted that this is not a cheerful marriage hymn. There is a tone of melancholy running through it—a prevision of evil pervading it not calculated to raise the spirits of a bride. On the threshold of life Oliver is marked with the suspicion of intent presently to abandon the girl whom the first line leads us to fear he has forcibly abducted. This may be due to a tinge of melancholy in the constitution of the parents. Persons of more sanguine nature, would have taken a brighter view of things. But, apart from particular instances, the growth of the custom is to be deplored. A new terror would unquestionably be added to matrimonial relationship if on his wedding-day a man's father and mother-in-law were, like Mr. Silas Wegg, expected to drop into poetry.—*London News.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

The fashionable muff is quite small.

Jet ornaments are beautiful on black hair.

Suits are much trimmed in apron shape.

Gold-embroidered lace is among fresh extravagances.

Quillings of different kinds are much used as trimmings

Brunettes are wearing ties and neckerchiefs of bright buttercup yellow.

Ostrich feathers in contrasting shades, are now found to match the changeable silks.

Colored chenille fringes, finished with cashmere beads, are among new trimmings for costly dresses.

All sorts of crawling things, lizards, spiders, beetles, frogs and caterpillars, as well as serpents, are reproduced in jewelry.

The richest toilets are of black satin and silk profusely decorated with jet embroideries, fringes and passementeries.

A coquettish addition to a set of furs is a bag to be worn at the side. When the suit is fur trimmed a fur belt may be added also.

Engagement bracelets are sometimes substituted for rings. They fasten with a golden padlock and the lover wears the key at his watch chain.

Long neckties of bright colored silk, embroidered on the ends, have again appeared in the shops after an absence of two or three seasons.

The Zouave jacket reappears in velvet, heavily braided or embroidered with gold, and in satin richly ornamented with iridescent beads.

Colored underwear has been imported in very large quantities this year, and it is thought that it will be more popular than it has ever been before.

White is much worn by young ladies in the evening. Cream and ivory white are much used. The materials are faille, cachemire, light cloth and muslin.

Some of the new morning dresses have the front breadths opened to show brocaded skirts, and others are made with blouse waists and panier sashes.

Short waists are predicted as among coming styles. In that case the "slim slip of a girl," who has reigned so long, will retire in favor of her more plump sister.

The fine shirrings used on underclothing, are separated by plain bands about a sixteenth of an inch wide, and stitched on both sides so that they are as firm as cords.

Broad bead laces and bead embroideries are used for side trimmings upon dresses, separating the back from the front, or for the back of mantles or the front of bodices.

The finest novelty of the season in millinery is what is known as the "feather" bonnet. This is composed almost wholly of mounted feathers taken from the necks of pheasants, at least half a dozen of which are required for one bonnet.

Pretty little black silk chatelaine pockets are painted on the upper side with a single flour or a bouquet of roses, lillies of the valley, forget-me-nots, or any other favorite flower.

The birds that find most favor are of the parrot species, with long bills and very gay plumage, in which there is yellow, green and red, as these colors are much seen in the cashmere combination. Dragon flies of brilliant colors are for the same reason popular ornaments.

Recently imported fans are of silk and satin in all the new colors, and also white and black with hand embroideries in artistic leaf and flower designs and jardiniere colors, and bordered with a double or triple row of feathers colored to match the embroideries; the sticks are to carved ebony.

Harper's *Bazar* says that in New York the echarpe (or victorine), with long wide ends in front to cover the chest is fast taking the place of the boa in sets of fur; indeed, the boa is almost confined to fur seal and black marten, as these furs are more effective when made round instead of flat.

The walking jacket of the season is small and close-fitting, perfectly plain, no vest, sometimes in fact double-breasted, with side lappels upon the short skirt of the back, which do not extend below its edge; English collar, square, not large pockets and cuffs. It fits like a glove, except the buttons, which are often striking, always handsome.

News and Notes for Women.

Queen Victoria's income is over $2,000,000 a year.

A London physician lately advertised in the *Times* for a lady housekeeper, offering liberal terms, and received 1,100 applicants.

There are now five ladies in the school of theology of the Boston University. In the college of liberal arts there are eleven ladies in the freshman class.

An English school board has expelled an eight-year old pupil who came to school with ornamental beads in her ears, and a Philadelphia private school teacher refused to readmit a girl who had been playing in the juvenile "Pinafore" company during the summer.

Miss Alice S. Hooper, of Boston, left $100,000 worth of property by will to friends and public institutions. She gave $1,000 each to the Boston training school for nurses and the Bethesda Society, of Boston. The rest of her valuable property she bequeathed to personal friends and relatives.

Mrs. Mattie Potts, who in May last left Baltimore for New Orleans, has returned, having made the whole distance on foot. She averaged twenty-one miles a day, wore out five suits of clothes, "didn't spend a cent," was entertained free at all hotels and eating houses, received innumerable presents and sent her trunk ahead of her by express all the way "without charge."

The King of Siam, appreciating the results of the English education of his childhood, is giving the same advantages to his own children. Princess Civili, his bright, clever ten-year old daughter, receives from an accomplished English lady regular instruction in French, English and German, music, dancing and drawing. The queen, her mother, takes great interest in the lessons, and is so pleased with foreign ways that she thinks of adopting the European dress.

The poor authorities of Dover and Canterbury, England, are greatly puzzled over a supposed Japanese girl who was recently found wandering about the streets or the latter city. No one there or in Dover being able to converse with her, she was sent to London. The Japanese consul of that city says that there is no similarity between her language and that of Japan. The girl and her story remain mysteries. As no one will support the poor stranger "in a strange land," the authorities send her from one city to another.

The Fate of Zulu Cowards.

What Zulu discipline and rule was, says a correspondent in South Africa, is clearly indicated by a story told by Cetewayo himself while on his way down to the place of embarkation. Pointing to a bush which he designated by the name of the Coward's bush, he informed his conductors that in front of that bush Chake used to sit after a battle had been fought in order to hear accusations of cowardice against any of his soldiers. If a man was convicted on what seemed sufficient evidence he was expected to stand still with his left arm high above his head, while an assegai was slowly and by degrees thrust downward from the armpit till it pierced th heart.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

France has penny savings banks for schoolboys.

The saddest words of tongue or pen, —"Here's that collector of bills again."

In San Francisco bay are ninety-two varieties of fish for food.

Postal cards, now almost universal, started in Austria in 1865.

The dentist, like the farmer may reckon his profits per acre.

He who gives you fair words feeds you with an empty spoon.

"Swans sing before they die." They have to, if they sing at all.

"None but the brave deserve the hair," is the way the Indians put it.

There is a tea plantation at Georgetown, S. C., and it is paying its owner.

Fifty is the youth of old age; forty the old age of youth. So says Victor Hugo.

Cane City, Kentucky, has been shipping its strawberries of the second yield.

The oldest postmaster in the United States is Roswell Beardsley, of North Lansing, N. Y, who has been in office fifty-one years.

Enterprising miners are mining gold on the ocean beach in Currey county, Oregon. The gold is found in deposits of black sand on or near the beach.

A new kind of sweet potatoe is cultivated in Kern county, Cal., picked specimens of which weigh from fifteen to eighteen and twenty-two pounds.

Letter writing in Great Britain goes largely ahead of this country, it being thirty-one per capita there, compared with sixteen per capita here, for the past year.

E. E. Mack, of Albany, New York has secured backers and is excavating a long mining tunnel near Idaho Springs, Idaho. The tunnel will be four miles long.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives preference to canal boats as a safe means of travel, for the reason that the boats never run off from the track, and the propelling mules seldom explode.

Some one has invented a machine for breaking the cactus into a mass of white, elastic fiber, which will be used in making mattresses. It is said the cost of mattresses will be reduced forty per cent.

France, Germany, Italy Austria and Switzerland have agreed that their embassies and consulates shall send home indigent persons of their respective nationalities at half the ordinary railway fares.

It is pleasant for a man to go early to a church sociable, and then sit in the parlor and listen to every fresh male arrival knock his new silk off the top peg in the hat rack, down to the floor.—*Hawkeye.*

The Norristown *Herald* tells a good story about a man who purchased an alarm clock one day and returned it the next afternoon. He said that it made such an awful racket in the morning that he couldn't sleep.

A Chinaman in Paris committed suicide because his tormentors had cut off his queue. He fastened the cherished braid with pins to the place where it ought to grow, and then jumped into the river.

When you see evidences of hair on the lappel of a young man's coat, and the concave side of his sleeve worn threadbare it is tolerable safe to conclude that he has been hugging something more than a delusion.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

No boy of ordinary ability, who has to manipulate the buck-saw and ax, and furnish the family with fire-wood, will think of going to work before he has selected a convenient place where he can hide the knots that split hard.—*Oswego Times.*

Young Seward placed a pistol at his head in the presence of the girl who had rejected his suit, at Houston, Minn., and said he was going to commit suicide. He counted "one, two—" and she covered her eyes with her hands. "Look at me," he said; she obeyed; "three!" and into his brain went the fatal bullet.

The London *New Quarterly Review* has discovered that in the United States the degeneration of the wisdom teeth has gone farther than in any European country; that the jaws are almost abnormally short; that the lower jaw is apt to be rather "underhung," and that it is becoming a common practice to remove some of the molar teeth of children, as the jaw does not grow large enough to hold the proper number.

One cricket would stand a poor show trying to stop a railroad train, but millions of them can do it. A Western bound railroad train met an army of crickets at Clarke's station, about fifteen miles west of Reno, Nev., and was detained two hours and a half trying to get through. To make the passage the train men were finally forced to take brooms and sweep the insects off the rails. The crickets covered the track for about three miles, and when the driving wheels of the engine would strike them they would whirl around without going forward an inch.

Mr. Giffen announces in his report on the agricultural returns of Great Britain that in 1879 the total quantity of cultivated land in the United Kingdom was nearly forty-eight million acres, exclusive of heath, mountain, pasture land, woods and plantations, being an increase since 1869 of nearly one million seven hundred thousand acres, or about the same area as the whole of Devonshire. Simultaneously during the past ten years there has been a decrease in the wheat crop of nearly one million acres, or a fourth of the entire area under wheat cultivation in 1869. In green crops there is a trifling increase—father more than sixty thousand additional acres having in 1879 been planted with potatoes, Swedes, turnips, carrots cabbages, vetches or lucerne, than in the preceding year.

President Potter, of Union College, at the recent Episcopal Church Congress, made an indignant protest against the expenditure of so much money in funeral pomps, and in equally costly and pompous monuments. He said he grieved "to be confronted by the suggestion that in the State of New York alone a hundred millions of dollars have in recent years been squandered upon cemetery monuments—a glaring crime against true memorial art, and against the spirit of Christianity. To what purpose is this waste? To no purpose; to none of comparative worth and endurance. This cemeterial disease is taking such hold of the popular heart, ministering so much to mere emulation or vanity, and yielding comparatively so little return in consolation or help to art, or in succor to humanity, that it should be denounced, not simply in the name of memorial art, but in the name of Christ. We need not merely Papal bulls for the benefit of the poor fulminated against the multitude of carriages at funerals, but Catholic and Protestant denunciation of the mortuary madness, which, taking possession of the American masses, sucks the life-blood from the heart of Christian charity and art."

What is Peat?

Immense stratum of peat underlies the city of Boston. Everybody ought to know what peat is, but some don't know. It is a spongy mass of vegetable matter, the out-growth of swampy soils, and is composed of matted roots, leaves and stems of plants, the forms of which are distinctly preserved, and sometimes ost in the spongy substance produced by their composition. It originates in places naturally moist, where an abundance of vegetation flourishes and decays, and where the new growth above leaves the lower portion dead and buried. In time, encroaching upon some former pond bed, it usurps the domain of the water, and accumulates to a depth of from twelve to forty feet. Workmen came across the peat beds the other day while making a sewer in Boston.

Drowned in Barley.

While a vessel was being loaded with barley at the wharf at Bowmanville, Ont., recently, some boys went up to the third story of the elevator and amused themselves by jumping into a bin, from which the grain was running, by means of a spout, down to the ground floor. One boy, about eleven years of age, named Terry, jumped into the hollow formed over the whole of the spout, and, being unable to climb out, was drawn under the grain and smothered. Attempts were made to rescue him, but this was found to be impossible, and several hundred bushels had to be run out on the floor before he could be reached, taking about two hours and a half. The bin is about twenty-five feet deep, and the boy was about ten feet under the grain and standing upright when found. Life was quite extinct.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..........................EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec, 4, 1879.

It now seems certain that Grant will accept the presidency of the Nuaragua canal company. Thus it is alleged would take him of the track as a candidate for a third term.

John Sherman is greatly annoyed by the Grant boom and there is a bad feeling between the fellows who are operating the Grant boom and the Shermanites. Grant has refused to visit Cincinnati because it lies in Sherman's territory.

A few days ago ex-secretary Robeson declared himself in favor of a third term. Now comes Belknap, his ancient crony and fellow plunderer, who also warmly pronounces for another term of Grant. Next.

The net earnings of the Penn'a RR. are improving, and have been increasing materially for the last 18 months. Won't that corporation soon feel able to go on and complete our unfinished road, and thus show that they mean to be as as good as their pledges to the people of Centre county?

The revelations in Louisiana prove that Kellogg bought his seat in the senate of the United States from the fraudulent legislature. His election is *res adjudicata* and cannot therefore be disturbed. But this does prevent his ejection from the senate on the proof now made of his corrupt practices.

In the bribery cases at Harrisburg, on Saturday the defendants were again put under bail. William H. Kemble and Charles B. Salter in $4,000 each, and Petroff, Long, Leisenring and McCune in $2,000 each for their appearance at the January term, to answer the charge of corrupt solicitation.

The Atlantic and Great Western railroad will be sold in Akron on the 6th of January. The date was fixed in pursuance of a private cable dispatch, announcing the completion of the reorganizrtion of the syndicate in London. The liabilities of the road are about seventy million dollars. It is expected that it will sell for about ten millions.

There seems now to be a fair prospect of a reunion of the Philadelphia democracy. The primaries to be held under the auspices of the regular city committee will be attended by the party generally and no pretext will be given Sir Richard Vaux for setting up a bolters' ticket for the February election. A consumation most devoutly to be wished.

The republicans of Virginia are now likely to get much "boot" from their policy of inducing their negro followers to support the "readjusters." The re-adjusters claim that their settlement of the Virginia debt would be as fair and honorable as the adjustment in the M'Culloch bill. They say that on all national issues they are the same democrats as their opponents and that the republicans will gain no political advantage through them.

Toomb's death to the Union dispatch is repudiated by nearly the entire southern press. Of course. Now let the northern radical press repudiate the stalwart hate breeders in like manner and we will be a happy family. These bad men in the north, seducers of other men's views, and the two or three southern irreconcilables, are the only causes that remain to keep up a bitterness of feeling between the north and south.

The legislative bribery trial has been quashed, on account of a trick of radical hatching—they managed to have one grand juror, out of the 24, not to be sworn, and this irregularity led to the quashing of the indictments, and the radical corruptors of our state legislature go free for the present.

These rascals have already been proven guilty by a legislative committee and if the trial had not been defeated by this trick, Kemble and his assistant radical corruption gang which attempted to fasten 4 millions upon the state, would have been sent to state prison.

The readers of the REPORTER will remember that we expressed fears that some game would be hatched to defeat justice.

Mexico would die of inanition if it did not have a new revolution ever two or three weeks to keep up the "circulation."

News has heen received by the steamer Newbern from Mazatlan of an impending revolution in Mexico. General Jeses Ramirez has pronounced, and some of his forces have been at Rosario, Concordia, Copala, about sixty miles from Mazatlan, and near the lines of Tepic and Sinaloa. Another small force has pronounced at Cosala, in the State of Sinaloa. The insurgents have also pronounced at Lapaz. About two hundred and fifty men took possession of the town, and after getting possession of all arms left for the interior.

Nothing is safe any more under radical hands. They have for 18 years stolen and misappropriated the public monies, stolen the revenues and when a rascal was sentenced he got out by an abuse of the pardoning power. They have used the army and the sword for the basest purposes and to maintain carpet-bagism, carry elections and arrest voters, and have stolen the presidency.

Now they enter the grand jury room to defeat justice by an irregularity, so that indictments against the corruptors of our state legislature may escape punishment.

How long will the people vote to continue the authors of such iniquities in power?

The legislative committee to prsoecute the riot-bill gang for attempting to corrupt legislators, although defeated at the late term of the Dauphin county court, by a trick as disreputable as their game of bribery, tampering with the grand jury so as to have the trial quashed—the committee we say, will again proceed to get at the guilty republican leaders, at the January term, when it is hoped the jury business will be guarded against a game like the one exposed at the late term. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the state to have Kemble & Co. go unpunished in the face of the evidence of guilt as brought out by the legislative investigation last winter.

These bad men have defeated the law for the present, but the net at the January term can be made to hold them.

The Wolf committee, we understand, will keep pushing the prosecution; the people demand it.

The grand jury which recently adjourned at Salt Lake were specially charged to inquire into cases of the violation of the law against polygamy. The district-attorney and deputy marshals have been hard at work for two months getting the evidence. The result is four indictments for polygamy. The grand jury, in their report, say that they found great difficulty in obtaining truthful testimony from the witnesses, who, from their own admissions, and from circumstances could, if they would, have given satisfactory evidence as to the guilt or innocence of parties. The witnesses were unwilling and unreliable. Especially so were the younger persons appearing before them.

We never knew of colonies of Indians to have such opportunities offered them and if they had we doubt whether the red man, would have shown as discouraging a book account.

The agent in charge of the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota reports to the Interior Department that the Chippewa Indians have made a very gratifying success of the experiment of raising sorghum in that part of the country. Twenty-five acres upon which the experiment was tried last season yielded 160 gallons of syrup per acre. The Chippewas are much pleased with the industry, and next year will plant 200 acres with sorghum. The agent reports that it will grow and ripen upon any lands capable of producing corn. The Chippewas, about one thousand in number, who were all wild Indians ten years ago, have also this season raised abundant crops of grain and vegetables, and are reported to be happy and contented.

The REPORTER desires to announce to the radical press that they may soon have another southern "outrage" to howl over, which will be when Eliza Pinkston—Sherman's Eliza—is hung for murdering her husband. Eliza was of great service in the presidential steal, and in the hands of John Sherman played off bruised and half dead, under perjury, to get up a fictitious outrage. Now that Eliza has murdered her husband, neither Sherman nor the radical press can see a "southern outrage" there. When Eliza's trial comes off let the rad leaders do like in Penn'a, tamper with the grand jury, and thus have the indictment against their dear sister Eliza quashed. There is hope for Eliza yet.

Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the most influential republican paper in Ohio, looks shy at the Grant movement. In his paper he deals it the following black eye:

We got along very well without Grant while he was going around the world, and we do not need him now. There are 1,000,000 citizens of the United States as capable as he of being a good President for the four years succeeding Hayes. Any capable Justice of the Peace is equal to the Chief Magistracy. The American people must not be permitted to make asses of themselves about the need of rulers. We do not require anybody to rule over us. We are Republicans and rule ourselves. The President isn't a ruler.

Alex. H. Stephens denies that he has expressed himself in favor of Grant. In a letter to the Augusta Chronicle he is in accord with the erratic Dr. Felton, or that he contemplates publishing a similar manifesto. He also denies saying to a reporter of the Washington Star that "if democratic dissensions in New York continue our only hope of success is destroyed, and the South will look out for herself," or that "the South to-day prefers Grant as dictator to Sherman or Conkling as President," or that "among the Southern soldiery there is the greatest respect and reverence for Grant, and that the people of the South would support him in preference to any other man of the republican party." Mr. Stephens says that the telegrams and interviews ascribing these expressions to him are groundless fabrications from beginning to end, and he trusts "that the people of Georgia who have any regard for the truth will not be misled as to my sayings or doings by giving credence to any such anonymous representations of my utterances."

The heathen Japs have a highfalutin opinion of Grant, which is not less than the opinion of the jobbers and plunderers here, from whom they evidently received their knowledge of the General.

In anticipation of the visit of General Grant to Jeddo there appeared a sketch of his life in Japanese, in which the author, after speaking with enthusiasm of the achievements of Gorantu, as he calls the General, addresses his readers in the following words:—"Whether we consider the fox among beasts, or the phœnix among birds, we find that even when endowed with unusual abilities the intelligence of these is not equal to that of stupid old women or doltish boys. But men are able, if they chose, to cultivate their talents; and their is a man who has cultivated his great natural abilities, is rich in thought, is admirable in his movements, is as unfathomable as heaven and earth, and with whom neither the fox nor the phœnix is for a moment to be compared. Such a one is General Grant, whose intelligence is commanding to a degree, and whose business capacities are truly grand."

Well, we are to have light at last. And now it is announced that Edison promises to show his electric light perfected on Christmas eve, at Menlo-park, N. J. He will illuminate all the buildings in the modest little hamlet in which he lives and works. To that end wires have been run from house to house, and connected thence with his laboratory. The illumination will be given by means of what might be called electric jets, each jet of 16-candle power, which is the measurement of electric intensity; that is to say the extraordinary phenomenon may be seen, on Christmas day in Menlo-park, of electric lights toned down to the intensity of gas jets. In a few days Edison will begin the task of affixing the jets so-called, from the gas burners in the several houses, instead of running wires that are to transmit the current through gas pipes, as it is his intention to do shortly, in this city. For this occasion he will lay wires along the pipes. "I shall send invitations far and wide," says Edison, "in order that all may see that what has been considered as visionary and impossible, has been accomplished. Let gas companies reduce their price, and then reduce it again, for it is well known they can still do this and make money, and I can undersell them and make a large profit.

A horse stung dead by bees has caused a law suit in Iowa. And we'll bet a half year's REPORTER that when its over all parties to the suit will find themselves badly stung too.

You can't say of Texas that its all cry and no wool—for this year that state clipped 22,000,000 pounds of wool.

THE THURMAN ACT.

There is to be a strong effort made this winter to secure the repeal of the Thurman act compelling the Pacific roads to calculate their percentage for the sinking fund, to repay the government loan on net earnings. A bill looking to that object will be introduced very soon after the opening of the session, and those interested in the roads are hopeful of its passage.

This is one of the fruits of republican victory in Ohio. The man who made the great railroad monopolies pay their debts to the government, is to step out and his work in behalf of the people is to be upset.

STEALING HAYES' MESSAGE.

Hayes' message and Secretary Sherman's report were both stolen and given to the press last Saturday, and went out to the world before the assembling of congress.

Since Hayes accepted the stolen presidency, stealing is considered fair by his subordinates, and he is being paid back in his own coin by his own subordinates.

The price paid for stealing the message was $1500, and they are trying to find out who the guilty ones are. The same is correct as to the stealing of Sherman's report—but how can John complain—he engineered the great presidential steal? These radical employees in the departments have learned a trick, and chickens are coming home to roost.

The fraudulent President's stolen message is tame, and only stalwart upon the subject of having deputy marshals at the polls so as to help carry elections. He demands the punishment of polygamy, and we would ask why don't he have it punished? He gives a blow for civil service reform, yet permitted all his appointees to practice in opposition. He gives our relations with foreign countries as friendly. Upon the finances he says: The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were $273,827,184,46; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $266,947,883.53; leaving a surplus revenue for the year of $6,879,300,-93. The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1, 1879, $79,843,663.64; estimated receipts for the remaing three-quarters of the year, $208,157,336.39; total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, $288,000,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1878, actual exdenditures, $91,683,385.10; and for the remaining three-quarters of the year the expenditures aae estimated at $172,316,-614.90—making the total expenditures $264,000,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1880, of $24,000,000. The total receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, estimated according to estimating laws, will be $288,000,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $278,037,364.39—leaving a surplus of $9,902,635.61 for that year.

The large amount expended for arrears of pensions during the last and the present fiscal year, amounting to $21,-747,249.60, has prevented the application of the full amount required by law to the sinking fund for the current year; but these arrears having been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking fund can hereafter be maintained without any change of existing law.

The Secretary of War repoats that the War Department estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $40,380,-428.93, the same being for a less sum of money than any annual estimate rendered to Congress from that Department during a period of at least twelve years.

MR. HAYES' MESSAGE.

On Tuesday last President (?) Hayes sent his third annual message to congress, and as it is a lengthy document we cannot publish it, and so notice the following from the Harrisburg *Patriot* in reference to it: It contains nothing of a remarkable nature except an iteration of the civil service reform recommendation made by Mr. Hayes in 1877 which so disgusted his party that it refused to sustain the administration at the elections of that year. The fine hand of John Sherman is plainly visible in this part of the message. Now that the elections are over and the department clerks will not be required to contribute to the republican corruption fund for six months to come he thinks it a good time to manufacture a little capital for the administration and for himself as the administration candidate for the succession. With this view he has persuaded his chief to drop the stalwarts once more and to return to a repetition of his mummery in regard to the civil service. On this point, however, the message carefully distinguishes between the heads of departments and their subordinates so as not to subject Mr. Sherman and his associates in the cabinet, or Mr. Hayes himself, to criticism or ridicule for their meddlesome interference in recent political campaigns. It is insisted that the president and his official advisers may with eminent propriety explain their policy before the people, but that it is the duty of those in subordinate places in the civil service "to obey the legal Instructions of those upon whom that authority is devolved and their best public service consists in the discharge of their functions irrespective of partisan politics." In other words, while the president and his cabinet may properly travel over the country on electioneering tours and engage in partisan politics to the top of their bent, chiefs of bureaus and department clerks must not meddle in political matters but give all their time and attention to their official duties. The message also declares that "in whatever aspect considered, the practice of making levies for party purposes upon the salaries of officers is highly demoralizing to the public service and discreditable to the country." Now, the fact is, as Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sherman very well know, that if the members of the cabinet and the president himself did not set the example their subordinates would not trouble themselves about partisan politics; that if the high officials of the administration did not permit levies to be made upon their underlings for party purposes and thus countenance and encourage that practice there would soon be an end of this system of collecting electioneering funds from the subordinates in the departments. It is only necessary for Mr. Hayes to put his foot on the evils of which he complains if he would crush them out. But the course pursued by his cabinet, notably by the secretary of the treasury, is not calculated to inspire any very profound faith in his sincerity. It is notorious that subordinates in the departments and officers of the revenue have been removed because they did not belong to the administration party or failed to perceive the eminent fitness of John Sherman for the presidency. Nevertheless, it will be well for congress to take Mr. Hayes at his word and send to him such legislation for his approval as will not merely authorize but require the executive and heads of departments to cause their subordinates to abstain from such participation in partisan politics as interferes in any way with the proper discharge of their official duties or requires them to share their salaries with the managers of political campaigns. The message congratulates congress on the success of resumption, but falls into a contradiction when it recommends the retirement of the legal tender notes; for if redemption is already a success, in spite of the fact that the whole of the $346,000,000 of legal tenders remain unredeemed, where is the necessity for the retirement of the legal tenders? Mr. Hayes could not have more maladroitly admitted that resumption is not yet an assured fact and will not be until the legal tenders are finally redeemed at the treasury. On other subjects the message is very tame and unsuggestive. Scarcely a thread of the bloody shirt appears in its texture. An allusion is made to the importance of free elections, and a platitude about public opinion overriding "all political prejudices and all sectional and state attachments in demanding that all over our wide teritory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing," probably is intended as a hint to congress to require Massachusetts and Rhode Island to treat naturalized citizens of the United States at least as well as Wisconsin and Minnesota treat unnaturalized foreigners. As a whole the message is just what might have been expected from an Ohio man who holds an office to which he was not elected prompted by another Ohio man who hopes to be elected to an office which he fears the people are unwilling to confer upon him.

QUASHING OF SOME OF THE INDICTMENTS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA BRIBERY CASES.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 26, 1879.—As was foreshadowed yesterday the Court this afternoon quashed the indictment against ex-Representative Salter, charged with having offered money to eight members of the Legislature for their votes for the $4,000,000 Riot Claims bill, and having afterward committed perjury by swearing before the legislative committee that he had not corruptly approached anybody. Although the prosecution had engaged such distinguished lawyers as judge Black of this State, and Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, it was evident, after the defence had shown that twenty-four persons participated in the findings, that the Court would set aside the indictments. The prosecution relied upon the record, which showed that only twenty-three grand jurors had been sworn, but by the evidence it was shown that one more was on the jury, and that the one supposed to have been excused took part in the deliberations of the body. The Court overruled all the motions of the defence to quash the indictments, except that relating to the defective Grand Jury, and at the conclusion of the decision Judge Pearson said:—

Quashed on Technicality.

"I am very sorry to have come to this conclusion, because it is not trying the case on its merits, and these men, if they escape their trial this time, escape on what might be called substantial technicalities."

The Judge also indicated that the indictments against the eight others accused of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, two others accused of a similar offence and of perjury, would fall with this decision. The prosecution resisted this sweeping determination of the cases and after a very animated discussion, lasting nearly two hours, Judge Pearson agreed to suspend judgement in the other cases. The District Attorney called the name of Alexander W. Leisenring, president of the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, who is alleged to have offered to divide with two members of the Legislature from his county the expected profits speculations in Pennsylvania Railroad stock, which he predicted would rise in value on the passage of the Riot Losses bill. The defendant was not in the court room and his counsel said that he was not in the city. The court then fixed the beginning of the trial for Friday afternoon.

Promised Evidence.

The prosecution will furnish evidence that will contradict that submitted by the defence, and which is expected to show that the Grand Jury was tampered with. It is doubtful if they will be able to prevent the other indictments from being quashed, unless they should prove that two of the Grand Jurors who testified perjured themselves, In the event of the Court deciding all the cases in favor of the defence, the legislative prosecuting committee will have new bills drawn in the cases of the accused, which will be submitted to the Grand Jury of the January term. There is no doubt that they will again be indicted for the same offences as before.

RENEWING THEIR BONDS.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 29.—There was a session of the court this morning to enable the persons accused of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature and prejury to renew their bail. Messers Kemble, Salter, Leisenring, Long, McCune and Petroff entered the nessary security which is the same as had been fixed previoesly, $2,000 on each indictment. The rest of the accused forfeited their recognizances, but the requisite bail will no doubt be furnished in a few days. Judge Parson expressed the opinion from the bench yesterday that the commonwealth were not expediting the trial of the accused by resisting the quashing of the indictment, but Judge Black and other counsel for the prosecution are not willing to risk the cases with annother grand-jury in view of the last experiment. None of the trials will occur until the third week in January, when the defense will no doubt assail the indictment as not being property drawn. All the bail entered is for appearance of the defendants at the next court.

ARGUMENT ON ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE RELATIVE TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE GRAND JURY.

Harrisburg, Nov. 28.—In the Legislative bribery cases to day, the Commonwealth was reinforced by Col. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, who made a strong argument against the contradiction of the Record of the Court.

Motion to Quash.

After the case against A. W. Leisenring of Mauch Chunk, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature had been called, General Albright moved to quash the indictment on the same grounds on which that against ex-Reprefentative Salter was quashed.

The defense then offered to submit some evidence heretofore offered to show that the Grand Jury was illegally constituted, when the Commonwealth objected to its reception.

Argument of the Prosecution.

Judge Black submitted the following, which was signed by attorneys for the Commonwealth:

First—The facts asserted by the defendant as reasons for quashing the indictment are all of them extrinsic to the record, and it is a well settled rule of the common law, adopted in Pennsylvania by the highest judicial authorities of the State, that facts not apparent in the body of the indictment or the caption thereof cannot be produced in any form of proof to sustain such a motion at this.

Second—This indictment and all previous proceedings which lead to it are conclusively proved by the record to have been perfectly free from any defect in form or substance, for it was found by a Grand Jury of twenty-three persons, regularly empaneled and sworn, duly presented to the Court and made a part of its record in *perpetuam Rei memoriam*, The absence of any averment to the contrary in the objections which the defendant and his associates have made is itself an admission that it is regular.

Third—Such a record is sacred and cannot be falsified or contradicted by any extrinsic proof to the Court which made it up. What allegations of misbehavior or negligence committed by the judges, clerks or grand jurors might be shown to sustain a plea in abatement, it is not now a question before this Court, and on that subject we affirm or deny nothing.

Fourth—To allow the verity of the record or the effect and force of the indictment to be called in question by mere affidavits not given, upon any issue made up between the parties, would be a total denial of justice to the Commonwealth, for great criminals can at all times have their spies prowling about the ante-rooms and corridors to watch for some irregularity, or the omission of some form, and affidavits can be got in all cases. If the law which so solemnly declares that a regular indictment cannot be defeated in that way is now to be held for naught these defendants, whether guilty or not, must go unwhipt of justice, since there is not even a remote probability that any future indictment can stand against objections which these affidavit makers may find against it.

Fifth—We make no allegation that this motion is prompted by motives not creditable to the counsel by which it is urged. We speak without personal application to the defendants themselves when we say that the success of this movement upon the Court would make a precedent fatal to public justice.

The integrity of the defendants in making it is not impugned, directly or informally. We accuse them of nothing worse than the perjury, bribery and corrupt solicitation wherewith they stand charged in the indictment, and we desire only to give them a fair and honest trial, upon which they will be triumphantly acquitted if we do not prove their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

After arguments on the question of the admissibility of evidence had been closed, Judge Pearson announced that the Court would render a decision on Monday, December 8th.

If the Court should decide against the admission of evidence, the motion to quash will be denied, otherwise, all will be quashed.

A RAILROAD STABLE REDUCED TO A HEAP OF SMOULDERING DEBRIS.

One Hundred Horses Roasted to Death—Several Persons Burried in the Ruins.

New York, November 25.- The depot and stables of the Eight Avenue railroad, on Eighth avenue, between Fifty first and Fifty-second streets, were discovered to be on fire about 6:30 this morning, and the flames spread with such rapidity that in a short time they were beyond control.

At the time the fire broke out there were but very few of the employees about the stables, and according to all accounts none of them were in the particular portion where the conflagration began. As a result of this the dumb animals confined in the stables were, it seemed, doomed to death. Willing men ran to the burning building and made heroic efforts to save the poor brutes, but were only partially successful. There were on second floor, it is said, over seventy-five horses, yet of this number, according to the meagre and confused accounts obtainable this morning, only thirty or thirty-five were saved; the rest were roasted to death.

On the third and fourth floors there were, it is estimated, about two hundred horses. When the few attaches of the stables found that a fire had broken out, some of them as stated above, rushed to the second floor. Others dashed up to the third and fourth floors, and made heroic efforts to save the poor horses imprisoned there. The men tried hard to direct the animals down the inclined plane from one floor to another but the terror stricken brutes, with panting nostrils and widely distended eyes, stood still as if rooted to the spot, and had to be left to their fate. Out of all the horses on these floors, but forty, it is said, were rescued. The sufferings of many of the horses that were saved from the flames were terrible to witness. Many of them were terribly burned, and their flesh peeled off them in long strips.

The fire was brought under control when only a few fragments of the walls were left standing. On the Fiftieth street side nothing remained save smoking heaps of debris. Fully seven hundred horses were rescued in all, one hundred perishing in the flames.

A SMASH-UPON A NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD.

New London, Conn., November 24.—A collision between a freight and a passenger train on the New London Northern railroad occurred at half past seven o'clock this morning, between Palmer and Three rivers, Mass. The engines of both trains and two or three cars were wrecked. Seven persons whose names have not yet been ascertained were injured more or less severely, the majority of them being trackmen of the road, who were riding in the baggage car of the passenger train. Homer Williams, engineer of the freight train, has both legs broken, and his fireman is severely injured in the back. The collision was due to the stoppage of the freight engineer's watch, through which he was twelve minutes behind schedule time.

In combatting the common idea that safety from a lightning stroke can be secured by insulation on a glass foundation; the Scientific American incindentally says, what all scientists now affirm, that the glass insulators with which most lightning-rods are provided are useless. If there is a path of least resistance from the rod to the ground through the house, the discharge will take this path without regard to the glass insulators. All lightning-rods should be connected with the system of gas-pipes and steam-heating apparatus, furnaces or large masses of metal about a house, and then carefully grounded in moist earth. The best ground can be obtained by connecting the lightning-rod with the water-pipes, if there are such about the house.

Moody says that no Christian settles his debts at 50 cents on the dollar—and we might add that none will cheat the REPORTER on subscription, as some have done.

The state treasury is still empty, with little prospect that it is going to be flush. Now this is no fault of the democrat, the rads have been in power and they have drained it. It is even impossible to pay all the common school drafts Let the voter think over it and find out who squanders the money.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

The Sun will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31, will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, The Sun believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expendiiure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read The Sun; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, The Sun believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest, It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood, It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And The Sun makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which The Sun will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be once in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs, It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country; the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington. The Sun did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intringing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions. The Sun will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearelssly in their relations ta expediency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, The Sun is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month or $6,40 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, a postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is also furnished separately at $1,20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty six columns is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
nov, 27 6t. Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

Charleston, S. C., has had its first fall of snow within ten years. Hundreds of school children had never seen snow before.

During the battle with the Zulus the officers of an English regiment had to hunt their men out from under the wagons where they had taken refuge.

Don't go to the Seashore unless you are able; but if you need a tonic to overcome the depression caused by the summer heat use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It has wonderful invigorating properties but acts on natural principles as it is prepared without the use of liquors.

Baring-Gould finds that the fact that Germans are compelled to spend the nicest part of their lives in the army leads to a decline in the number of marriages.

One English general in the Zulu war had about forty bullock wagons for carrying his chickens and other personal luxuries at a cost to England of $500 a wagon.

The Supreme Court on 28th refused to grant a special allocatur in the case of Tracy, of McKean county, who shot his cousin; and so he will hang this week.

Wednesday morning Mr. Wm. R. Plummer, assistant baggage agent and night watchman for the P. R. R. at Tyrone, was instantly killed by a locomotive while he was engaged in examining the locks of cars. The train by which he was struck was an extra, and he was not expecting it.

By the accidental explosion of five pounds of powder at the residence of William Knaps, near New Orleans, he was severely burned, and two of his children, one three and the other six years old, and the grandmother, Mrs. Faber, were killed.

The Marcellus powder mill, about twelve miles southwest of Syracuse, N. Y., exploded, destroying three buildings and three thousand pounds of powder. The report was heard twenty miles distant, No person was hurt. The loss is about $3,-000.

White Butter in Summer. The cause of butter becoming lighter colored in summer, is the change in the feed when the pastures begin to dry up. The best farmers use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color as soon as needed to keep up the June standard of color. Sold by druggists.

A democrat cured. A leading democrat of Burlington, Mr. E. M. Sutton speaks in the highest terms of the curative power of the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It first cured him of a distressing Kidney disease, and he now uses it whenever he has any symptoms of billiousness or needs toning up. It acts efficiently on the bowels, and cures the worst cases of piles.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale, a tract of land situated in the Loop, in Potter twp., containing

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, Fifty acres of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. There are on the premises a good FRAME HOUSE, a Log Barn, a SPRING OF NEVER-FAILING WATER, THREE ORCHARDS, and an excellent SITE FOR SAW MILL with good water power.

100 or 200 acres, with improvements will be sold separate if desired. The balance will be sold in timber lots of 20, 30, or 50 acres, or the whole tract will be sold together at a low price and on easy terms.

For further information address,
A. S. KERLIN, Lewistown, Pa.,
or A. A. KERLIN, McAlevy's Fort, Pa.
14 aug4f

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!
Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind a weak nervous, exausted feeling, no energy of annimation, confused head weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mentally overwork. This nervous debility finds a soverign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron. It tones the system dispels the mental gloom and despodency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1,00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your druggist hasit not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkels 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. Advice free, by sending three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.
E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.
17jul4t

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation Cough of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years*, Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has Syrup! the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD.
Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.
Aug. 7.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1my
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall. nr

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run a follows:

WESTWRD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" " Montandon	6 57 a m
" " Williamsport	8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" " Renova	11 00 a m
arr at Erie	7 55 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves Phila.	8 00 a m
" " Harrisburg	11 20 a m
" " Montandon	1 03 p m
arr at Williamsport	2 25 p m
" Lock Haven	3 50 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11 50 a m
" " Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" " Montandon	7 25 p m
arr at Williamsport	7 25 p m
" Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX. leaves Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" " Jersey Shore	8 23 a m
" " Williamsport	8 15 a m
" " Montandon	9 08 a m
arr at Harrisburg	12 05 a m
" " Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX. leaves	
" " Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" " Williamsport	12 40 p m
" " Montandon	1 47 p m
arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia	4 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renova	8 40 p m
" " Lock Haven	9 50 p m
" " Williamsport	11 10 p m
" " Montandon	12 18 a m
arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FA LINE leaves Williamsport	2 35 a m
arr at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
arr at Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Par cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

If not convenient to call in person, send for Samples of whatever you may need in

——DRY GOODS——

To the Distributing Centre at Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelbhia.

The Largest Retail Stock of Dry Goods

In the State of Pennsylvania, is there shown and distributed among consumers at the smallest possible advance on manufacturer's prices.

CONSUMERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF DRY GOODS, INCLUDING

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS, HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, LINEN GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, LADIES' SUITS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, ETC., ETC.,

Should not fail to avail of the advantages assured to all who deal with

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

P. S.—During November and December, one of the largest stocks ever shown in America, of LADIES' COATS AND DOLMANS, will be on sale, numbering several thousands beautiful Foreign Garments, besides an immense stock of our own careful manufacture.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26 jun y

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK.
is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.
It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to an one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.
Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared by Lewi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.
Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition, it also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 122 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills.

Cannot be excelled for the cure of Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated, Protruding and Itching Piles.

DR. WITT'S PILE REMEDY. TRADE MARK

We guarantee it in every case, matters not of how long standing or how deeply rooted, it gives instant relief, and cures the most chronic cases, in from one to three weeks. If used as directed. Unlimited number of testimonials can be given if desired, but all we ask is a trial, to convince that it will cure when all other means have failed. Sold by all druggists in medicines, 50 cents per bottle. Sent free on receipt of price, by
JACOB WALTZ, General agent for U. S. and Canadas
130 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
All genuine have trade mark and signature of Dr. J. W. De Witt on wrapper.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON DOES WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE.

—o—

Pianos! Pianos!

ORGANS! AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

—o—

ORGANS.

ESTY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.

9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.

13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.

(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")

Second-hand Organs for $25.
Second-hand Pianos for $50.

VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS, $2.00 and upwards.

Piano and Organ Instructors, Covers and Stools.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30.00.
New WHITE	$25.00.
New ST. JOHN	$25.00.
New Improved SINGER	$22.50.
New Improved HOWE	$22.50.
Second hand Machines as low as	$5.

—O—

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.

No Agents employed, The buyeres get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
feb27

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in Coal and Grain, at Bellefonte,

IS SELLING ANTHRACITE COAL AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

BROKEN, per Ton	$4.75.	STOVE, per Ton	$4.90.
EGG, per Ton	$4.75.	SMALL STOVE, per Ton	$4.90.
CHESTNUT, per Ton	$4.65.		

Also Pays Highest Cash Price for All Kinds of Grain and Seeds.

nov 3m

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
ap1068tf

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.
—THE—
BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of W'msport, is first-class in all its appointments.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.
The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.
All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.
Saug GEO. HOPPES, Propr.

GEO. BELL.
Tailor and Renovator, has located at Centre Hall, where he will be happy to meet the wants of all desiring clothes made in the Latest style and most Approved Fashion. Fits guaranteed. He will also clean and restore faded clothes and make them look good as new. Has a choice lot of samples. Cutting promptly attended to. Prices low. Room No. 1 over the Bank.

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.
J. O. DEININGER.
A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.
Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.
Pictures framed in the finest style.
Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.
Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

AT C. DINGES' NEW STORE
You can find all kinds of Groceries and Canned Fruits cheaper than anywhere else.
He also has on hand and is constantly receiving Notions, Candies, in great variety, and Tobaccos of the best grades.
TRY HIS YORK CIGARS.
He deals in FLOUR, BRAN, STONE and EARTHEN CROCKS, &c., &c. and takes *all kinds* of Country Produce in exchange
CALL AND GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
C. DINGES,
Centre Hall.

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'6

J. L SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law. Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

This space is reserved by

S. & A. LOEB,

THE LIVELISET, CHEAPEST and BEST

STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Specialattention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. myl8 74 tf.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte, Pa
27 feb tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Dec. 4, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Having sold my good will and part of my stock of ready made clothing to a firm in Philadelphia, to which I have to give possession of my store room by Jan. 1, 1880, I now offer my stock of ready made clothing at actual cost and freight. This is an excellent chance for a good bargain.

Respectfully,
J. NEWMAN, JR.

16oct2m

—Local items are scarce this week.

—His Honor Judge Mayer is at present on a trip out west for his health.

—The State Grange meets at Bloomsburg, Columbia co., on the 19th of next month.

—A disease among hogs has been making ravages in some of our counties.

—The dams and creeks are covered with ice thick enough to allow skating upon them.

—Wild turkeys are reported as being plenty in Huntingdon county.

—The best dried beef in the world can be gotten at Sechler's grocery so cheap as to astonish you.

—Rain and snow last Friday, hope we soon will have snow alone.

—Editor is at court yet—and the readers of the REPORTER must stand it a little longer yet.

—The Durst farms advertised at Sheriff's sale were purchased by Alfred and Geo. Durst, sr.

—Rev. Boas commenced a protracted meeting in the Zion church, near Tusseyville, last Monday evening.

—Huntingdon county raises big hogs they killed two the other week that weighed dressed 965. Can't Centre beat that?

—A correspondent from Spring Mills wants a Y. M. C. A. started there. Could not some of the associations in this county organize one there?

—Do you want a first class suit cheap, then go to Newman's and get his tailor, Mr. Jackson, to make you one, you will be pleased beyond expectation.

—A literary society has been organized by the students of the schools in this place. That's right, and hope it will be successful.

—Mr. Cyrus B. Stover and family, of Aaronsburg, intend removing to Kansas next spring.

—Have you any corn in the ears or any other kind of grain to sell, then go to I. J. Grenobles, Spring Mills.

—Any person having an account against the band will please present it; as the members wish to have all accounts settled.

—Those who did not preserve or dry any fruit this year, can get the very best and cheapest fruits to be had, at Sechler's grocery, so cheap that they cannot complain.

—Many of our people are busy at butchering and we are ready to take the weights of the boss porkers.

—A number of lectures on agricultural topics are to be given at the State College. They will continue about four weeks and are to be free to all. We do not know when they will be commenced.

—Last Saturday the Euepia and Theta Alpha literary societies of Lewisburg, met in joint session and elected the orator and poet for Commencement, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, orator, and Mr. J. M. Evans of Centre county, poet.

—On Monday evening quite a crowd of ladies were cutting and sewing carpet-rags, in the Y. M. C. A's hall, for a carpet for the room, a lot of rags wereworked up, but still not enough for the purpose.

—Mr. John Harkins of Rehoboth, Virginia, is at present at home on a visit to his friends. John looks well and we are glad to say is getting along fine in his Virginia home.

—When you are in Bellefonte again call in at Frank Green's drug store and see his fine lot of toilet articles and drugs, and get something for a Christmas present for a friend.

—We had another item added to list for which we were to be thankful for on last Thursday, when we were presented with a fine piece of venison as a thanksgiving offer, by Mr, John Decker, of near Potters Mills. Mr. Decker has our warmest thanks for this grateful remembrance of the poor printers.

—We still hear complaints of water being scarce in this valley. It seems that the recent rains did not affect the wells and springs of any account.

—A singing class has been organized in this place under the leadership of Prof. P. H. Meyer. We understand that Mr. Meyer has a number of large classes in this valley, and suppose will have a very large one here.

—No snow yet. but nevertheless you had better order a sleigh in time from Jno. T. Lee, the orders are coming in so fast you may not be able to get one any other place so cheap.

—Last Monday aweek Mr. Wm. Barnes, mail carrier on the route between Milroy and Bellefonte, met with a serious accident in the mountains above Potters Mills. The axle of the wagon broke throwing Mr. Barnes out in the road cutting and bruising him severely about the head and face. The horse ran down to Potters Mills where he was caught.

—Just think of it, you can get the very best, freshest and cheapest groceries at that famous grocery in the Bush House block, Bellefonte. When you deal at Sechlers you are always treated with the greatest respect, and when you once buy there you will always make it your place for groceries.

—Our opinion, given the REPORTER a few weeks ago, that the foreclosure of the mortgages on our railroad meant the wiping out of the useless organization known as the L. C. & S. RR. and the probable completion of our road, seems to be confined by more recent information. Our people do not care how soon the road is sold only that it be completed—a thing which was due five years ago.

—They had bad luck in carrying the mails last week, besides the accident referred to in another item, Mr. Mayes, the carrier on from this place to Spruce Creek, had an accident, too, something about the wagon broke causing Mr. Mayes to be thrown out and hurting him considerably about the head. The horse ran away injuring the wagon somewhat.

PHOENIX PECTORAL has been in general use for fifteen years and nearly all who began to use it then continue its use yet. Price 25 cents. J. D. MURRAY. nov. 27.

—Go to your store or druggist and get a bottle of Frank P. Green's compound syrup of tar, honey and bloodroot, the best remedy out for a cough, cold, croup, asthma, or early stage of consumption.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. old by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—This month a new two-cent postal card will be issued. It is to be of a handsome design.

—We are indebted to Maj. R. H. Forster of the *Democrat*, for copy of the court preceedings.

—The Teachers Institute will be held in the Court House Bellefonte, on Dec. 25-26. The program promises it to be unusually intersting, and we suppose there will be a large attendance.

—Rev. Mr. John Hewitt, who left Bellefonte a few weeks ago for Kansas, had the misfortune to break his ankle. While out riding the horses ran away with the above result.

—Messrs Israel and John Stover, of Michigan, are at present visiting their friends and relatives in this county.

—Bellefonte mails over 8,000 letters weekly at that office according to the enumeration taken recently.

—The Heckla iron works which are now lying idle will be started again shortly.

—A fellow was asked last Thanksgiving what he had to be thankful for, and answered that as long as Sechler's sold groceries so cheap he would always have at least one great thing to remember.

—Mr. A. J. Campbell, of Millheim is the toll gate keeper on the new Millheim Turnpike.

—Now then see who can beat this Mr. James Boal of Centre Hall, killed two porkers on Wednesday that weighed dressed respectively 477 and 441 pounds together! If any one can beat this, fetch in the figures and a sausage.

—One month's time yet for bargains at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall, and then those that did not avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase clothing cheap will find that there are no more such great bargains to be made, If you want to save money you had better hurry up and call on Newman before it is too late.

—A charter was granted on Friday to the Lock Haven & Clearfield Railroad Company which will extend fifty miles through Clinton Centre and Clearfield counties, connecting with the Bald Eagle Valley road at Beech creek and with the Tyrone and Clearfield road at Phillipsburg. The capital stock consists of $100,000 divided into 2,000 shares of $50 each. The President is George B. Roberts of of Philadelphia, and the Directors, Wistar Morris, N. Parker Shortridge, Edmund Smith, J. N. Dubarry, Strickland Kneass and John P. Green.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The regular November term of Court began on Monday 24, his honor Judge Orvis presiding. The following business has been dispatched:

Aaron Orwig, for assault and battery. Bill ignored and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Thomas Murray and James O'Neil for breaking and entering into the ticket office of P. R. R., at Philipsburg, and for larceny. The defendants plead guilty, sentenced each to three years and eleven months in the Penitentiary. Thomas Murray, upon leaving the court room, remarked that he wished the Judge had made it a few years more, and said that the Court should put them there for ten years, upon which the culprit was called back and three years more added to his former sentence. The last sentence was passed for the separate offense of larceny.

Wm. P. Mehaffey; for adultery. After having proceeded with the case but a short time the Commonwealth asked leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* which was granted by the Court.

William Myers, for horse stealing. Verdict, not guilty.

William Sanders, for assault and battery. Defendant plead guilty. Sentence, $5 fine, two month in jail and costs of prosecution.

James Calderwood and Irene Calderwood, for assault and battery. Bill ignored.

John Taylor, for assault and battery. Verdict, not guilty and costs divided between prosecutor and defendant.

James G. Wighaman, for false pretense. Verdict, not guilty, but defendant to pay the cost.

Alvis Kohlbecker for violation of liquor law. Verdict of guilty. Sentence in this case was suspended until January sessions.

Andrew Heaton for cutting timber trees on the land of another. Verdict, not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

In the Court of Common Pleas the following cases were tried.

M. Thompson Reese vs. W. A. Kerlin. Verdict for the defendant.

W. D, Glassgow use of Silas Glassgow Nelson George. Verdict for plaintiff.

J. Newman, Jr. vs. William Witmer. Plaintiff suffers non suit.

William J. Keller vs. Zimmerman, Bean & Co. Verdict for the defendant.

Alexander Harpster vs. Wm. Baumgardner. Appeal from justice of the Peace. Verdict for defendant.

Jacob Bohn. Discontinued and costs paid by county.

Rodrick F. Claw use of F. Casanova. Derby Coal Company, et al. continued for cause.

Bird coal and Iron Company vs. The B. & S. S. RR. Company, Trespass. Plea of not guilty and continued.

The Valentines, John S. Simminville, et al. vs. Bird Coal and Iron Company et al., ejectment. Plea not guilty and continued.

J. T. Williams vs. S. H. Williams and W. C. Blair. Continued because not at issue as to S. H. Williams.

S. D. Musser vs. James F. Shoop and C. D. Keller, debt. Verdict for plaintiffs for $11.71.

Judah Whitcomb vs. Geo. W. Hoover and Henry W. Hoover, trading as Geo. W. Hoover, & Co. Case continued by order of Court.

Bradley Childs; Joseph Childs, Robert Wood and Joseph Wood vs. H. Herman et al. Plead not guilty, continued for cause.

John I. Thompson vs. Samuel Crist and James Boyerton, trespass. Plead not guilty, continued for cause on application of plaintiff.

Samuel Hall vs. Jacob Mann, ejectment Plead not guilty, continued for cause on applications, at cost of defendant.

Centre County vs. Huston Township. Plaintiff suffered non suit.

Thomas Dehas for use of Samuel H. Kines vs. Taylor Walker, Wm. B. Confer and David Confer. Confessed judgement in favor of plaintiff for $145.

Mary Holt vs. B. & S. S. RR. Company, Settled for $8,000 to plaintiff.

C. F. Herlacher and George Durst, trading as Herlacher & Durst vs. Isaac Lose. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $121,97.

B. Webber, endorses, vs, the Taylor twp. School Board. Verdict for defendants.

John Hoy vs. Jesse S. Williams, W. M. Holmes and William Holt's administrators. On trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Gotlieb Haag, violating liquor laws. Defendant plead guilty to one count in the indictment. Sentence suspendad until January sessions.

STRAY—Two sheep came to the residence of John Weaver, 2¼ miles east of Centre Hall, about first of October, 1879, one has right ear cut off and slit in left, the other has left ear cut off and slit in the right one, one has brown head and legs. One is a ewe and the other a weather. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise it will be disposed of as directed by law.

J. F. ALEXANDER,
20 nov. 3t. Town Clerk.

SPORTSMEN.—I have an excellent stock of BREECH LOADING SHOTGUNS, also Muzzle loaders, which were bought at very low prices. Sportsmen wishing to invest, had better do so now, as the tendency is upwards. All kinds of goods for sportsmen on hand, at the Gunstore of

THEO. DESCHNER,
23oct 3m Bellefonte.

—SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The taxpayers of Potter township are hereby notified that the school duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned. On all tax paid into his hands before 1st of December there will be a deduction of 5 per cent., from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1880, there will be no deduction, and after Jan. 1, there will be 5 per cent. added to all unpaid school-tax, in accordance with the act of Assembly.

JOSEPH CROTZER,
16oct 2m Treasurer.

—Persons wishing a good article of Brandy, Whiskey, Gin or Wine for medicinal purposes, can be accommodated at the Centre Hall Drug Store. All of the very best flavoring extracts for family use, such as Lemon, Vanilla, Sarsaparilla, Pine Apple, Rose, Bitter Almond, &c., are kept in stock and offered for sale. Persons wishing anything usually kept in a well regulated Drug store, will please call on me, and you will find my stock full and complete. Night and Sunday customers are always waited upon with pleasure.

16oct3m J. D. MURRAY,

SPRING MILLS.

—Mr Philip Humes is back again and speaks very well of Indiana. He intends moving about January.

—Mr. Ripen has broke ground for his house which he intends erecting early in the spring.

—I. J. Grenoble received a car load of salt on Monday and it is nearly all sold already.

—Jennie Miller is getting on fresh supplies of milliner goods every few days and seems to be very busy.

WAR CLOUDS OVERHANGING EUROPE.

The Day of Reckoning Between England and Russia Near at Hand.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Berlin, November 16.—The Enquirer's representative in this city yesterday had an interesting interview with one of the German Liberal Democracy upon the present aspect of political affairs in Germany and various incidental questions.

"What are your views of the policy and the statesmanship of England?"

"England is more democratic than France, but she has too many demagogues and so-called diplomats, and too few statesmen. Beaconsfield is a far-seeing diplomat, but he is too narrow for a statesman. I regard the issues between England and Russia as steadily coming more nearly to a hostile conclusion, and I believe the day not far distant when their quarrel must be submitted to the arbitrament of arms. The preliminary diplomatic skirmishing is now in progress, ostensibly to secure the peace of Europe, but its results so far are farcical. In the end they will be tragical. Turkey, you will observe, has "changed partners" since the late war; and if Russia has not already a secret treaty with the Porte, she is at least on excellent terms with it, and in the event of a rupture there is little doubt that they would be fast friends and allies. The program is entirely changed, and Turkey now entertains the bitterest hostility toward England. Meanwhile, through all governmental vicissitudes, the people continually suffer, and the Juggernaut of taxation robs them of the scanty means left them by the years of depression in all the walks of trade and all the branches of commerce. And the effects of this depression will not soon pass away. Imperialism means the impoverishment of the many and the enrichment of the few. A costly peace, worse than war, has prostrated Germany; but her strength and safety lie in the power and intelligence of her people, and her rulers would not be sustained in any attempt to counteract the depression at home by entanglements abroad."

"What is the meaning of the recent exchange of compliments and the interviews past and to come, between high officials of the German and Russian Governments?"

"They are merely farcical pour-parlers between roving princes and potentates, without power, to enforce any obligations they might make. Only Cabinets are absolute. The conductors of an idle, dissolute and sensational press inflate Czars and Emperors with ideas of the immense consequences of their interviews. The people should think more for themselves, and submit less to Imperial puppets dancing over Europe's graves and empty coffins like hobgoblins. Europeans should profit by the example of Americans, and Americans should indignantly repulse the first advances of imperialism. Great people only make great nations. Germans will yet rise and assert their manhood and proclaim the doctrines of Liberalism throughout the length and breadth of the land, Bismarck or no Bismarck to the contrary."

"Will Gortchakoff retire from his place near the head of the Russian Government?"

"Yes, Gortschakoff may retire, and will doubtless be succeeded by Schouvaloff, but the Russian policy will remain unchanged. The war party is in the ascendent, the Czar is powerless, and is, in fact, the greatest slave in the Empire. Kauffman is a daring and dangerous enemy of England, and all the leaders of opinion are helping on the quarrel. What a deplorable picture! Military Europe dragooning the people, driving them headlong into unsought and unnecessary wars, whose terrible cost of blood and treasure must be paid by the unwilling subjects, while their imperial masters snuff the battle from a safe distance and reap the resulting glory and reward.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

Marriage of the King of Spain.

Madrid, November 29.—The weather improved in the morning to such a degree that as early as 7 o'clock the streets and balconies were thronged with people and much animation prevailed. Many houses have been decorated, and triumphant arches are erected at various points. Everybody is speaking of the marriage of King Alfonso and the Archduchess Maria Christin, which would take place in the forenoon. In the morning the bands of regiments quartered in the city, played "Revielle" before the royal palace, and afterward marched through the principal streets.

The royal wedding was solemnized in the Atochi church, according to the program. The bride left the Pardo palace in the morning for the ministry of marine, where apartments had been prepared for her, in which she was robed for the marriage. King Alfonso left the royal palace for Atochi church shortly before eleven o'clock. He was accompanied by Archduke Renier, and was preceded by eleven carriages, containing his mother ex-Queen Isabella, princess of Austurias and other members of the royal family, grandees of of Spain and court dignitaries. The bride approached the church by another route. She was accompanied bp her mother, and was preceded by four carriages containing ladies of honor and court dignitaries. The bride was richly dressed in white and wore a diadem of brilliants and the insignia of the Marie Louise order.

Troops lined the streets through which the procession moved. The Atochi church was splendidly illuminated and decorated with silken draperies. A diplomatic body of Spanish grandees and deputations from the senate and chamber of deputies received the king at the church, and occupied the nave. The bride was much moved during the ceremony. The benediction was given on behalf of the pope by the Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies, who officiated at the nuptial mass.

EXECUTION OF A VERMONT MURDERER.

Windsor, Vt, November 28,— Asa Magoon, who murdered Rufus Streeter, at Barre, Vermont, in october 1875, was executed at the state prison here to-day on the same gallows which had been used for the execution of seven other murderers. Magoon passed the night under the supervision of a strong guard, and this morning on being asked for a confession, said he had none to make. He hoped to meet his family in heaven. He leaves seven children, Magoon had declared he would not ascend the scaffold, but would have to be carried up by the sheriff. He was executed at 1.45 p. m. He made a long explanation of the crime, but said Mrs. Perrine was the guilty one.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Nov. 26, 1879,—The town of Vandalia, Fayette county, between cedar Rapids and Potsville, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire broke out in the rear of a saloon owned by C. H. Sidman and spread rapidly, and but one business structure remains The Post Office was also burned, There was but little insurance on any of the property, and, many persons will be financially ruined. The fire is believed to have been started by a rival saloon keeper in the upper section of the town; and indignation runs high.

ALARM AT SCRANTON OVER THE SINKING OF THE SURFACE OF A MINE.

In November last the Bellevue mine of the Deleware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, in this city, caved in. The mine extends from the Lackawanna river into the debths of Park-hill, on which are situated the dwellings of the miners and their church. The slope extends to the hill nearly a mile, and chambers and gangways, undermine the hill and the adjacent neighborhood in every direction. The cave occurred in slope. The men were just quitting work. They were walking toward the shaft to be raised to the surface. The concussion in the mine caused by the sinking in of the roof forced large pieces of rock and coal through the air along the slope clear to the top of the shaft among the boys in the breaker, The miners working in the slope were hurled to the ground and badly injured by the flying debris. Henry Evans was carried a hundred feet by the gust of wind and thrown unconscious at the bottom of the shaft, where tools and coal covered him. He has not been able to work since. The miners' picks and shovels were carried up the shaft into the breaker. Half a dozen miners horses were directly over the portion of the mine that caved in. They sank nearly to the eaves. The roof that fell formed the bottom of many wells, and of graves in the church yard. These at once became deep pits. Crevices four feet wide opened in the earth from the foot of the hill to the summit. The earth kept on settling, for a day or two and all danger was believed to be over. Workmen were set to removing the fallen rock and coal from the slope. The work was well advanced, when, in April last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the itinmates of Frits Macker's house, in South Eynon street, Park-hill, felt the house gradually sinking. They rushed out into the street. The next instant the house sank with a crash to the upper windows. Mr. Macker's well also disappeared with his pig pen. A part of the street sank two feet, and a crack wide enough to receive a wagon opened in the face of the hill. Last August another cave occurred in the same mine, several houses being almost swallowed up. These sinkings were all in different parts of the mine. The indications are that a general fall of the mine may be expected at any time and great alarm exists among the residents and property owners of that quarter. The cave has extended from the brickyard of the Lackawana Iron and Coal company, through South Eynon street, clear to the Lackawana and Bloomsburg railroad track. at the junction of Northampton and Meridian streets great fissures are opening and extending gradually into the lots on either side. Within a distance of ten feet three large seams have opened during the past few days. The situation of Meridian street is such that a cave-in, as indicated by the widening fissures, will be attended with great destruction of property. The Bellevue mine is one of the largest in the valley. At the time of the first cave the thickest vein of coal was being opened. The loss to the company has been over $100,000.

THE LAST OF A WRETCHED TRAMP—A FEARFUL PICTURE DISSIPATION, JEALOUSY MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The sudden death of Oscar Hobenstein, a miserable tramp, in the tenement house No. 158 Orchard street New York, on Sunday morning, furnishes a fitting sequel to a fearful tragedy of two years ago with which his name was connected. He was a native of Germany, thirty-eight years of age, and led a shiftless, dissipated life. Whatever he earned by occasional jobs he spent in liquor. Among the acquaintances he formed was that of Henry Hausman, of No. 19 Chrystie street, a sober and industrious man, employed as a porter at No. 393 Broadway, who had a wife and three children. Hausman's wife was so addicted to liquor that she neglected her household duties and made her home wretched. She contracted an intimacy with Hobenstein, who was a frequent visitor to her house. The repeated protests of Hausman, whose jealousy was aroused against this intimacy, did not seem to have any effect, and on the 16th of November, 1877, after returning home in the evening, he, in a fit of frenzy, shot his three children—a boy aged nine years, a girl aged seven and a baby-and then shot himself. The elder boy John, recovered and is now the only surviver of the family, the girl having died instantly, the baby on the following day and the father thirteen days afterward. This terrible lesson had no effect on the wretched mother, who continued in her career of dissipation. She remved to No. 28 Rivington street, and soon afterward it was discovered that the little boy John's grandmother had died in Germany a short time previously leaving a large legacy including an annuity of $1,000 to John payable ever six months. Hobenstein then took up his residence with Mrs. Hausman, and they lived as man and wife, the former assuming a parental guardianship over the boy, whose annuity furnished means for a continued career of dissipation to the guilty pair till two weeks ago, when Mrs. Hausman was taken suddenly ill and died before medical aid could be procured. It was rumored at the time that she had taken poison. Hobenstein's supply of rum was cut off and he was left again to shift for himself. Last Sunday about midnight. he prsented himsef at No. 158 Orchard street. Here, on the second floor, in the rear tenement, resided John Leifert, who knew the abandoned tramp aud who was implored by him to let him into the house to lie down an hour as he felt very sick. He was taken in, swallowed water copiously and lay down on the floor with his coat rolled up for a pillow. At eight o'clock in the morning it was discovered he was a corpse. The body was removed to the Morgue and after direction, will be laid away in the Potter's Field.

We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought a sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet into hot watter wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take, and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke well the next morning. We know we owe our quick recoverry to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recomend it to all who need such a medicine.—Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas M'Elroy, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persosn having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

MISS JENNIE M'ELROY
dec. 4, 6t Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Kerlin, late of Nebraska, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement. A. S. KERLIN, Ex.
4dec 6t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF CENTRE.—of August term 1879 No. 249.

LUCY D. MOYER by her next friend &c.
To
FREDERICK MOYER M. D.

To Frederick Moyer M. D:—SIR:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce, a *vinculo matrimonie* should not be decreed in favor of the Libellant in the above retur nable on the Fourth Monday of January 1880 at two o'clock P. M. Personal service upon you having failed on account of your absence.

Sheriffs Office, Bellefonte Pa. Nov, 25, '79.
Dec. 4 4t JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.



MARRIED.

On Nov. 20th, by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. Jacob Bohn and Miss Sarah From both of Boalsburg.

On Nov. 26th by the same, Mr. John A. Kahl of Winslow Ill., and Miss C. Ellen S. Sheneberger of Boalsburg.

DIED.

Near Laurelton on Nov. 12, Mrs. Maria Noll, aged 48 years, 2 months and 1 day.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

A sure cure for dyspepsia or indigestion, weak stomach, general debility, diseases of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach and for all cases requiring a tonic. Every bottle guaranteed or the money refunded. Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to the proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 9oJ1d1

PUBLIC SALE!—There will be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of undersigned, one mile north-east of Woodward, on

Wednesday, December 17, 1879,

the following personal property, viz: Five head horses, 3 colts, 1 three years old, 1 yearling and 1 sucking, six milch cows, some nearly fresh, 4 heifers with calf, 1 bull, 6 good breeding sows, 36 shoats, 17 head of young cattle, two-horse wagon, 2 bob sleds, 2 log sleds, sleigh, 2 broad-wheeled plantation wagons, good as new, platform spring wagon, excelsior reaper and mower, grain drill, keystone cultivator, Harpster corn planter, harrows cultivators, shovel plows, corn scraper, plows, land roller, fanning mill, good as new, clover huller, hay rake, hay fork with rope and pulley, 2 setts hay ladders, 3 spreads, threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, log chains, fifth chains, 3 grabs, 4 pair grubbers, sett yankee harness, plough gears, 7 flynets—3 fine, bridles, 1 sett single harness, 1 sett silver plated double harness, riding saddle, teamster saddle, collars, Hems, Halters, check lines, fifth lines, plow lines, single and double trees, 6 pair butt chains, 3 sett breast chains, 22 cow chains, 1 wheel borrow, buggy tongue, wood ladders, hay by the ton, 1,000 bushels of corn in the ear, 200 bushels of potatoes, 3-5 of 60 acres of wheat in the ground, barrels, tubs, meat vessels, Rakes, forks, and many other articles to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by

P. B. STOVER.
A. HARTER, Auct. nov, 27.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Farner, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned' all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHANNON,
13nov 6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John E. Miller, late of Harris township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

G. W. SPANGLER,
6nov 6t Adm'r, de bonis non.

$66 A WEEK in your own town and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

GREAT
FALL
—OPENING—
AT
Wolf's Stand.

THE
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT

Exhibits an immense stock of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE
GROCERY
DEPARTMENT

Is filled with

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions. Wooden. Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first-class Grocery.

ALSO

HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it. for money making ever offered before Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

D. H. Rhule.

AUCTIONEER.—Potters Mills. Years of experience in other parts of the state enable him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction as an Auctioneer. Vendues cried at reasonable charges, A share of the public patronage kindly solicited.
23 oct. 4m

J NEWMAN JR.

KING CLOTHIER AND MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.

As he is quitting the Clothing Trade to go into the Dry Goods Business. This is no sham, but a square and honest transaction.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST-CLASS TAILORS CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN PENNSELVANIA.

TROOPS PREPARING TO MARCH AGAINST THE UTES.

Denver, Col,, Nov. 25, 1879.—Despatches from Los Pinos state that up to Monday the hostile Indians had not returned to that point, though it was reported that they were preparing to come in. Ouray said that the hostiles were arming, evidently fearing trouble. The despatchs do not indicate that the commission expect to accomplish much more, and it is reported that a campaign has already been arranged, one column to march from Milk River, one from Utah and two from the south. The commission is still barricaded and prepared to meet an attack.

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c.

Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOO

J H BAULAND'S
"BEE HIVE" STORE,

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS
—AT—
THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.
I am offering the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.

EVERYONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS

Go there and be convinced.

ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Having secured an immense stock of goods before the advance, I am able to sell CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN.

All my goods are marked in plain figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully yours,

My motto is: "One Price--the very lowest--and no misrepresentation." J. H. BAULAND.

New Grain House Completed!

At SPRING MILLS, PA.

J. D. LONG

Now extends a cordial invitation to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, as he is now prepared to buy all kinds of GRAIN, SEEDS AND HIDES,

At the Hightest Market Prices

Also constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Coal at Low Prices

Also a complete assortment of KIPS, CALFSKINS, SOLE-LEATHER, also ready-made

HARNESS.

BRILDES, COLLARS, WHIPS, HALTERS, &c, at bottom prices.
13nov 6m

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Centre county, as an auctioneer. Several years successful experience enables him to render the utmost satisfaction in crying sales. GEO. KOCH.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done n fashionable style. 1july

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 26

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may18 72

For the coming

Fall and Winter

TRADE

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED.

Now is the Time!

Select Your Goods

FROM

FRESH,

NEW STOCK.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS

MADE TO ORDER

A LARGE STOCK OF

Sole Leather,

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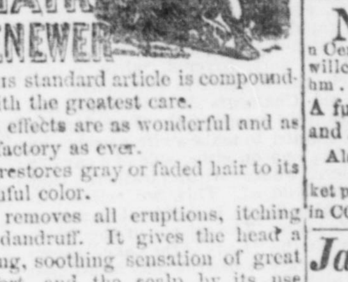
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